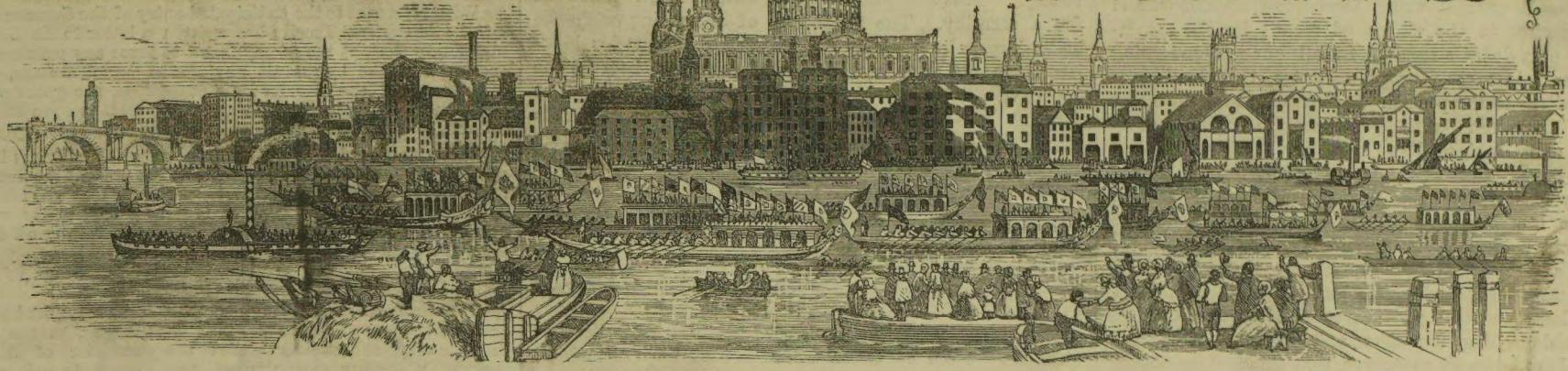


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

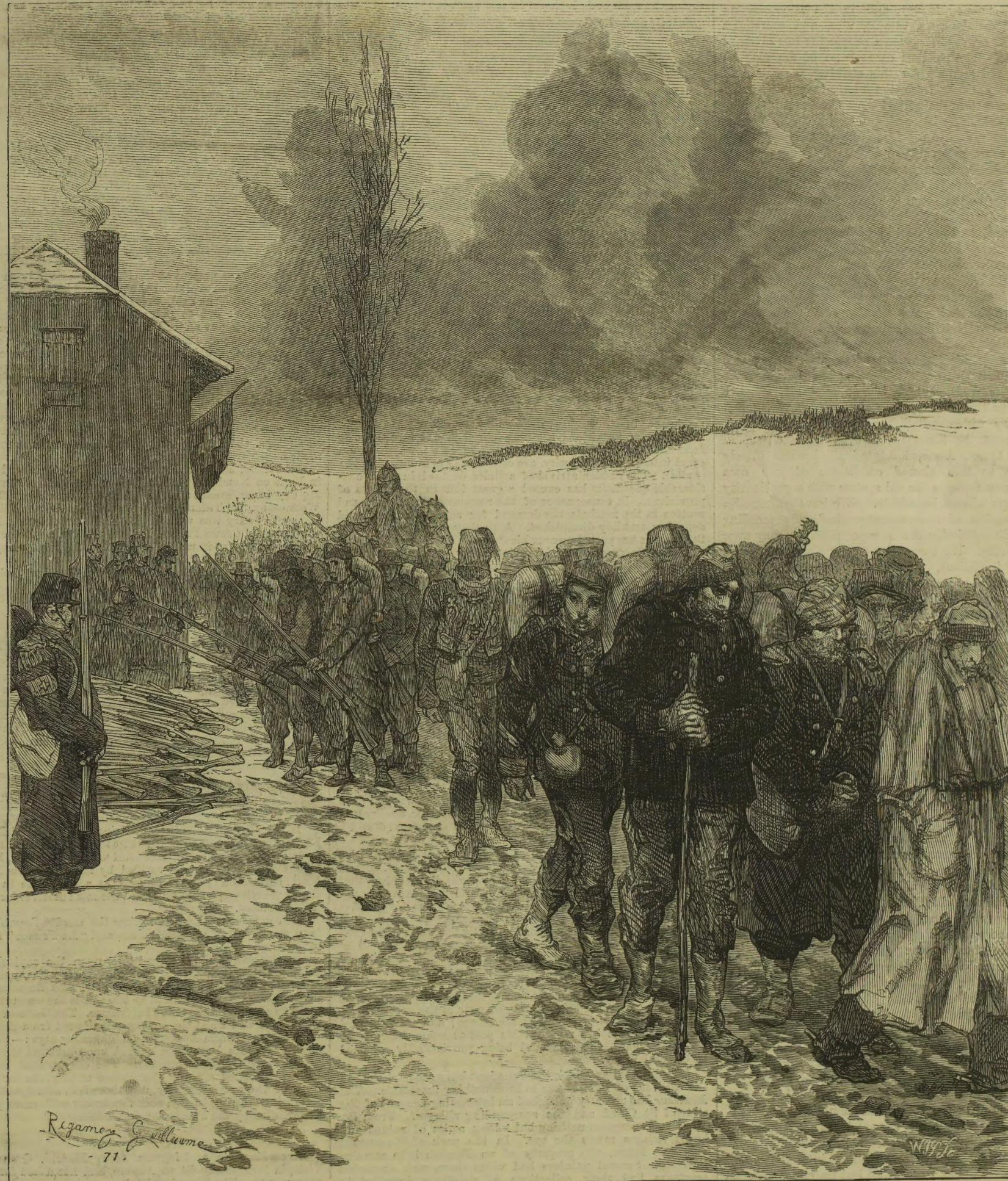


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PRICE FIVEPENCE



LISARMING GENERAL BOURBAKI'S ARMY AT THE SWISS FRONTIER.

## PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS.

Of all countries in the world in which the representative system of government has obtained a footing the United Kingdom, which may be looked upon as having originated that system, is the most backward, not to say barbarous, in the methods it employs to carry it into effect. Probably, there is nothing of which we know by history, or by personal observation, which presents even an approximate parallelism to a Parliamentary election in this country, for downright wrong-headedness, obstinacy, and mischievousness in the choice of means for the accomplishment of a definite result. In all our self-governing colonies, and in most European States, the election of representatives to the popular branch of the Legislature is gone through with comparative noiselessness, facility, and business-like regularity, which, to all outward appearance at least, indicate the calm discharge by electors of the political responsibility with which the law has invested them. In this country a Parliamentary election is almost invariably surrounded by scenes and circumstances repulsive to the sensibilities of true and enlightened patriotism. It first stimulates, then lets loose, and then provides special opportunities for, the most degrading appetites and passions of human nature. It so happens, moreover, that this is done chiefly in consequence of what the law has hitherto insisted upon as requisite to give validity to election proceedings. An appeal from the Crown to the constituencies, whether made in the ordinary course or with a view to ascertain the judgment of the nation on some more or less exciting question of politics, is usually responded to after an outlay of enormous sums of money, and in the midst of an ebullition of drunkenness, tumult, vice, and sometimes violence, such as would disgrace a people far less civilised than ourselves. The political earnestness of the English people does not account for this striking anomaly. It results almost entirely from the methods employed by authority to ascertain the will of the constituent body.

The worst characteristics of an election in this kingdom are, perhaps, due to the fact that it has enjoyed a representative system for several centuries. The machinery devised for bringing together the House of Commons was well adapted to secure its end in olden times. Before the newspaper press had assumed any importance; when intercourse between different parts of the country was difficult, slow, infrequent, and not devoid of danger; long before our present means of locomotion and of epistolary inter-communication were discovered, and when telegraphic messages would have been regarded as the effect of magic, every step taken for ensuring the fullest publicity in all that related to the choice of a member of Parliament was reasonable, and well suited to the circumstances of the times. Hence our public nomination days, our open-air meetings, our show of hands, our declarations of the poll. Hence, too, the custom of refreshing electors coming up from a distance to record their votes, and that open-housed hospitality which has been the prolific parent of so many evils. But the machinery which suited the country well enough in the days of the Stuarts, or even later down, in the days of Queen Anne, has gradually become utterly inappropriate to the altered conditions of our own days. We have clung to the old system with a pertinacity of conservatism almost incredible. We have witnessed a gradual perversion of the ancient methods of proceeding to purposes diametrically the reverse of those they were devised to secure. We have gone on working with forms, not merely inefficient, but absolutely obstructive as regards the main object we profess to achieve by them. Other nations which have adopted representative institutions have taken warning from our experience, and, from the first, have sought to guard against the mischiefs to which our system has exposed us. And so it has come to pass that in the very cradle of constitutionalism the worst methods of election procedure have been kept up until now.

The bill introduced to the House of Commons on Monday last by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster may be accepted as a bold and honest attempt to adapt the routine of elections to the altered conditions of modern society. In abolishing the public nominations of candidates and public declarations of the poll, in forbidding the use of public-houses as committee-rooms, and in throwing the legal expenses of candidates upon the rates, the Vice-President of the Council will, no doubt, obtain the almost unanimous concurrence of both Houses of the Legislature. These provisions of themselves will tend greatly to brighten, tranquillise, and purify the atmosphere of elections. If Parliament should respond to the tentative overture made by the right hon. gentleman by declaring canvassing illegal and closing public-houses during the time of taking the poll, a still further advance will have been made towards the rational performance of their duties by the constituencies. But it cannot be concealed that the one leading object of Mr. Forster's measure is to provide for taking the vote by ballot. The greater part of his speech on Monday night was devoted to explaining the means and defending the propriety of doing this. The machinery he has devised differs somewhat in minor details from that provided for by the Marquis of Hartington's bill last year. He aims at two principal conditions—simplicity and complete secrecy. He sets aside, as sure to come to grief, all those ingenious devices which in consequence of their complication depend for their success upon the intelligence and care of voters. He has made it all but impossible for an

elector to be disappointed of giving the vote he wishes to record by any technical mistake in his use of the ballot; and he has aimed successfully, as we think, at making it wholly impossible for the elector himself, and therefore for anybody else, to prove how he voted.

He recognises three dangers against which he is bound to guard. That of personation is not peculiar to, will not be increased by, and will be equally liable to detection under, the system of secret voting and the system of open voting. This being assumed, he abandons all provision for a scrutiny. The possibility of tampering with the ballot-papers he obviates by various precautions for locking them up, guarding them, and counting them at the end of the election. He proposes to foil any attempt at forging these papers by requiring the returning officer to stamp them with a secret stamp before he delivers them to the electors in the polling-booth.

These are the main outlines of his bill. We are bound to add that the measure was introduced by a speech not less courteous and conciliatory than it was able. Mr. Forster is noted for the skill with which he pilots the measures he undertakes through the countless perils of a Committee. Whether he will succeed equally well in the present instance as in former ones it is not for us to predict; but we may express our earnest hope that both Parliamentary and municipal elections (to which latter, we may add, Mr. Forster's bill is rendered equally applicable) will be placed before the end of the Session under such legal regulations, as to the mode of taking them, as to secure for the electors of the United Kingdom means of exercising the franchise with which the Constitution has intrusted them in the least inconvenient, the quietest, and the freest manner possible.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 21.

While the excitement of the siege, and of the elections, has now passed away, the anxiety for the revictualling is wellnigh over; the provision shops are again full of food. They are gorged, in fact, with wholesome-looking beef and mutton, fat turkeys and fatter capons, hares, partridges, vegetables, soles, herrings, oysters, and crayfish, and with hams and cheese, more than sufficient to enable Paris to sustain another five-months' siege. As the political interest is now all centred at Bordeaux, Paris is as dull as it is possible for a city of two million souls to be. The only thing that breaks the monotony here of social existence is the distribution of food from England by the agents of the Mansion House Committee. A more pitiable sight than this, it is impossible to conceive. Fancy £80,000 worth of food being served out practically in driblets at only three points in a city twenty miles in circumference! Conceive that, at any hour of the day, at either of these points, no less than three thousand persons may be found congregated, some of whom have waited all through the night, to ensure their not being sent away empty handed at six o'clock in the evening, when the distribution closes! Meantime, from the provinces, by every line of railway, trains of provisions arrive without interruption; and in such large quantities that the assistance of the soldiers is necessary to unload them. Quantities of provisions are also daily brought into the city from the outlying districts, and herds of cattle, which excite great interest and curiosity, are continually seen entering the capital. The sudden arrival of articles of food in such considerable quantities has caused a great fall in the prices of provisions. In consequence of the reappearance of beef and mutton in the markets, the demand for rats, mice, cats, and dogs has sensibly diminished. A poultry-dealer of the Rue St. Jacques has posted up over his shop the following announcement:—"On account of the revictualling, great selling-off of a considerable store of rats, dogs, cats, and other delicacies at present out of season." Among the articles of consumption of which we are still in need may be mentioned oats and fuel, which latter we are very badly in want of indeed, it being almost impossible to obtain wood at all; and, unless some is soon sent into the city, we shall find ourselves with plenty of flour to make bread, but with no fuel to bake it.

The war contribution of this city has been paid, and arrangements have been made to provide that the municipal cashbox shall not suffer by the demands of the Prussians. The municipality of Paris has been authorised to contract a loan of 200 millions of francs and to levy a municipal war tax. The latter is to be levied as follows:—Everyone paying a rent of 4000f. and upwards will be taxed 14 per cent upon his rent; people paying from 2500f. to 3999f. will be taxed 12 per cent; those paying from 1500f. to 2499f. 10 per cent; those from 1000f. to 1499f. 8 per cent; those from 600f. to 999f. 6 per cent; and those paying from 400f. to 599f. 4 per cent; whilst the tenants paying under 400f. will not be taxed at all. On the same day as this decree was published another, suspending the payment of bills for another month, to date from Feb. 13, appeared in the *Journal Officiel*.

General Chanzy, you know, recently came to Paris to give an account of the military operations in the provinces. From his statement, says the journal *La Cloche*, it is evident that the bulletins of victories sent into Paris were exaggerated, and that M. Gambetta fostered hopes which were not justified by facts. The General represents the armies now in the field as in the most deplorable condition, and quite unfit to face the enemy. The *Journal Officiel* almost every day is full of announcements of rewards bestowed by the Provisional Government of Paris upon the soldiers who have been lately fighting under the capital. With respect to the army of Paris there is not much to chronicle, except that, day by day, portions of the armament are being delivered over to the enemy; that General Ducrot is lying ill at Vincennes; and that General Clément Thomas has resigned his post as commander of the National Guard, the command being provisionally assumed by General Vinoy.

The devastation which the Prussians have accomplished in the environs of Paris seems to be something incredible. The *Moniteur* has recently published an interesting account of the state of St. Cloud and the surrounding villages. From St. Cloud to Vaucresson nothing but a long series of ruined and burnt villages meets the eye. In the park of Montretout only one house, the property of an English lady, remains standing. Several painters had villas there, and numerous amateurs had their collections of paintings installed in

various *maisons de campagne* in that direction. Almost all these dwellings, which contained inestimable treasures of art, have been pillaged and burnt down. Among the few which have been spared, we may cite M. Victorien Sardou's dwelling, at Mélesville, and the house of M. de Leaven, author of the "Postillon de Lonjumeau," at Marly. The museums of Versailles and St. Germain, we learn, have not been damaged, and are in much the same condition as before the siege. In Paris itself the exact list of civilians killed by the bombardment is as follows:—31 children, 23 women, 53 men (total, 107) killed outright; 36 children, 92 women, and 148 men (total, 276) wounded.

With reference to the anticipated entry of the German army into Paris, General Trochu has written a letter to *La Liberté*, suggesting that, as the enemy failed to force any points of the *enceinte*, to take by assault any of the detached forts, or to capture any of the exterior lines of defence, the gates of the city should be closed, and the enemy be left to open them by cannon, to which disarmed Paris will not be able to reply.

It is announced that we are to be supplied with gas in the course of a few days, and yet coals at the present moment are being retailed at the rate of £7 5s. per ton. One good feature resulting from the revictualling is the decrease in the weekly number of deaths, the last return showing a falling off of 351 from the week preceding.

The armistice, which originally was to have expired on the 18th inst., but was extended five days longer, to the 24th, or yesterday, in consideration of the surrender of Belfort, received a further extension of two days. It will expire to-morrow (Sunday) at midnight, unless some fresh arrangement be made for its continuance. It is expected by many persons at the Prussian head-quarters, that some German troops will march through the streets of Paris on Sunday.

The National Assembly at Bordeaux has appointed M. Thiers head of the Executive Government, under the control of the Assembly, and has authorised him to select his own Ministers, which he has done. The resolution to this effect was introduced on Thursday week, reported upon in committee, and passed next day, and on Saturday M. Thiers accepted the task. He had been elected to the Assembly by nineteen different constituencies, Paris for one, altogether numbering above a million of voters in his favour. It is creditable to the instinct of universal suffrage that an immense proportion of the electors in France, seeing that hard conditions of peace are necessary, have selected him as the man who, better than any other, can negotiate the ultimate terms, and render them acceptable to France.

The following is the list of the new Ministry:—M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Picard, Minister of the Interior; M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce; General Lefèvre, Minister of War; Admiral Pothuau, Minister of Marine; M. de Larcy, Minister of Public Works. The Minister selected for the Finances not yet having arrived at Bordeaux, M. Thiers did not feel justified in mentioning his name. M. Thiers himself has undertaken no special Ministerial portfolio.

M. Thiers was present at the National Assembly on Sunday, and in brief terms explained the policy of his Government. At the present time, he said, there was only one line of policy to follow, and that was to put an end to the evils afflicting the country, and to put an end to its occupation by the enemy. The question of peace must be discussed courageously, and only accepted if honourable. The Constitutional question could not be entertained while the country was in the grasp of the enemy. M. Jules Favre then proposed that, in order to facilitate the negotiations, the Assembly should appoint a committee of fifteen deputies to proceed to Paris and be in constant communication with the negotiators; and during the negotiations the Government proposed that the Assembly should suspend its sittings. These proposals were adopted, and the committee

named.

M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, and M. Ernest Picard arrived in Paris on Monday. M. Thiers spent the whole of the following day in conference with Count Bismarck at Versailles. On Wednesday, M. Thiers was received by the German Emperor; General Chanzy was with him. M. Thiers afterwards visited the Imperial Crown Prince. It is hoped that an understanding will be arrived at immediately, so that the treaty may be laid before the National Assembly.

An official communication from the Foreign Office states that in consequence of M. Thiers having been appointed by the Assembly at Bordeaux Chief of the Executive Power of the French Republic, Lord Lyons has verbally announced to him the recognition of his Government by Great Britain. The same course has been taken by Austria, Italy, and Spain.

In Friday's sitting of the Assembly a declaration protesting in strong terms against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine was presented, signed by the Deputies for the departments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, the Meurthe, and the Moselle. M. Thiers urged that it should be taken into consideration at once, and this course was adopted. The committee appointed to consider the subject announced shortly afterwards that the declaration would be handed over to the persons appointed to negotiate with Prussia.

The Assembly has appointed eight committees to examine the state of the military forces, the marine, finances, railways, roads, posts, and telegraphs in the invaded departments, the general commerce of France, and the administration of the interior.

It is stated that the Orleans Princes who were at Bordeaux have left again, by the advice of their friends, and they will no longer insist on being admitted to the Chamber, knowing that if their election was verified by the House, the Emperor Napoleon would present himself as a candidate in various electoral colleges, and put forward the same motives for election as the Princes.

Under the new French régime the word "Republic" has been struck out of all public Acts, and "La France" has been substituted.

By the addition to the armistice, upon the capitulation of Belfort, the French troops, retaining their arms, occupy the departments of the Jura and Côte d'Or, with Besançon. The German Emperor has reduced by two thirds the amount of pecuniary fine levied on the Seine Inférieure. The German military authorities will assist the conveyance of seed from England.

A telegram from Bordeaux on Thursday says:—"The conditions of peace have been agreed upon between the German and French Plenipotentiaries. The only points which are still to be settled are the guarantees to be given for the payment of the war indemnity, and these it is anticipated will be determined during to-day, and the treaty will most probably be initialed by the Plenipotentiaries to-night."

## SPAIN.

According to a telegram from Madrid, Queen Maria Victoria is seriously ill at Alassio, and has asked for the last sacraments. The King is with her.

There has been another attempt at assassination in Madrid—this time, happily, without success. President Zorilla and a friend of his, named Hernandez, returning home from the Cortes on Sunday morning, were fired at by two men. The balls missed; the assassins escaped, leaving a blunderbuss behind. Several persons suspected of being in the plot have been arrested.

It is stated that Don Francisco de Assis, the husband of the ex-Queen Isabella, has offered to take the oath of allegiance to King Amadeus.

The elections for Deputies to the Cortes will commence on March 8, and the Cortes will assemble on April 3.

#### ITALY.

Signor Racli, the Minister of Grace and Justice, has resigned. He is succeeded by Senator di Falco, a Neapolitan jurisconsult.

An additional proposal to be embodied in the bill for guaranteeing the position of the Pope, signed by eighteen deputies, was presented, on Thursday week, to the Chamber of Deputies. Its object is to effect the expulsion of the Jesuits from the whole of the Italian territory. The Chamber has adjourned until March 1.

#### GERMANY.

General Vogel von Falkenstein has promulgated an Imperial Cabinet order which announces that, as the position of affairs does not at present permit the state of siege to be raised, and as it is the Emperor's will that during the preparations for the Parliamentary elections the expression of political opinions and the personal participation of the electors in the contest shall be unfettered, it is ordered that until the close of the elections there shall be no application of the powers suspending the operation of the law respecting the right of association and public meeting in the proclaimed districts, and that the individuals actually under arrest or interned by order of the Governor-General shall be set at liberty, except in cases where judicial sentences have been passed, and without prejudice to any future judicial prosecution.

At a joint sitting of both Houses of the Prussian Diet, held yesterday week, the Minister of Commerce read an Imperial message closing the Session. The Assembly separated with cheers for the Emperor.

The Bavarian Diet closed on Saturday last, and Prince Adalbert, in the name of the King, read the Speech from the Throne, which, after referring to the war, alludes to the foundation of the German Empire, and says:—"The forces of the nation are knit together so as to afford German territory effective protection against the foreigner; and, to further the development of the general welfare, Bavaria will loyally remain attached to the whole Fatherland. But the more unreserved the devotion which the King and people of Bavaria have brought to the establishment of the Empire, the less possibility is there for the Empire to lose sight of the fact that it can only fulfil its full duty to Bavaria, as a member of the body, by preserving a united national vitality, and remaining firm and powerful through internal peace. What gives strength to the parts benefits also the whole."

The King of Bavaria, in a letter to Countess Bernstorff, the wife of the North German Ambassador in London, commends her on the "highly efficacious activity" which she has displayed for the benefit of the Bavarian soldiers who have been taken prisoners. His Majesty says:—"Future ages will look back with wonder upon not only the heroic bravery of the German armies, but also upon the high-minded devotion of the German women."

#### AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna on Monday from Meran.

The Reichsrath reassembled at Vienna on Monday. The President of the Ministry introduced the members of the new Cabinet, and made a statement in which he said that the aim of the Government would be to restore internal peace, and that this object would be pursued by strict adherence to the Constitutional path which has again been indicated by the Emperor; but will, nevertheless, willingly co-operate towards a Constitutional alteration of those institutions which restrict the autonomy of the different countries of the empire more than is required by the interests of the whole. The Ministry would, for such a purpose, take the initiative. The Government promises to introduce bills which shall have for their object an autonomous constitution of the administrative organisation, the further development of free institutions, and a solution of the Church question.

It is officially announced that Herr von Schmerling, the President of the Supreme Court, has been appointed President of the Upper House during the Session of the Reichsrath.

The Austrian Delegation at Pesth held its final sitting on Saturday last, when the Budget, as amended, was passed without debate.

The Danube has overflowed its banks, owing to an accumulation of ice in the river, and all the streets in Vienna adjoining it are under water. Upwards of 3000 persons are without a roof over their heads, and a still greater number have been thrown out of work in consequence of this calamity.

#### SWEDEN.

The Duke of East Gothland has been appointed Regent, in consequence of pending and important affairs of state. The illness of the King, last week, showed dangerous symptoms; but, apparently, his Majesty is again out of danger.

#### GREECE.

General Cimolensky has been appointed Minister of War, in the place of General Ozari, who has resigned on account of ill-health. M. Etmeza has been appointed Minister of Public Worship.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the charge against Mr. Frank Noel of complicity with the Marathon brigands.

The following information has been received from her Majesty's Minister at Athens, under date of the 11th inst.:—"The Greek Government have received intelligence of the destruction of the brigand bands in Acarnania, under the chiefs Kouremano, Isimbouka, and Gabriel; the former having surrendered to the authorities, and the two latter, with two of their followers, having been killed; and that another brigand had been captured in the immediate vicinity of Voriza. The Greek troops are reported to have driven the bands of Kamara and Beloulia across the frontier, where the combined Turkish and Hellenic troops succeeded in killing seven of the brigands, of whose heads four were sent to Larissa, in Thessaly, and three to Lamia, in Greece."

#### AMERICA.

The United States Congress has authorised President Grant to appoint joint commissioners to rectify the north-western boundary. The United States press of all political parties generally approve the appointment of a Joint Commission for the settlement of the fisheries and the Alabama questions. The most prominent journals also denounce the recent public welcome paid to the released Fenian prisoners on their arrival in that country.

Several of the New York papers contain the improbable statement that a proposal has been made by the United States for the purchase of all the British North American colonies, and that the proposition will constitute the prominent feature of the deliberations of the High Joint Commission. Our Government knows nothing of such a project.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Charles Sumner is seriously ill. From the same quarter we have intelligence of the death of General Magruder, a commander who attained to some eminence amongst the lieutenants of General Robert Lee.

The American correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"There are again rumours of a reconstruction of the Cabinet, and it is believed the President is this time in earnest about it. The present Cabinet is extremely weak, and does not possess the confidence of the Republican party. The President desires to surround himself with representative men of strong calibre, and the reopening of the new Congress, on March 4, is the date assigned for the change. It is understood that Secretaries Robeson, of the Navy, and Delano, of the Interior, may be retained, while all the others are to retire; Senator Morton, of Indiana, being thought to be already selected for Secretary of State. This thorough reorganisation of the Cabinet is regarded as a necessity to the Republican party's carrying the Presidential election in 1872."

A bill prohibiting the employment of Chinese coolie labour has been introduced in the Senate of New York.

#### CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament opened at Toronto on Wednesday week. The Governor-General congratulated the House upon the auspicious circumstances of the country, and anticipated a career of peace and prosperity for the province, hoped the terms of admission of British Columbia would be acceptable to the Parliament, and that the boundaries of Canada would at an early day be extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. He hoped the fishery question would be satisfactorily adjusted by a high commission. He suggested the assimilation of provincial currencies, a new electoral law, and other domestic reforms, and believed that the satisfactory state of the revenue would enable the Government to diminish the taxation, notwithstanding the extensive public improvements contemplated.

The Canadian press ridicules the statement made by some of the New York papers as to the proposal for the cession to America of the British American colonies.

The Assembly of Nova Scotia has passed a resolution protesting against any concession of the fishery rights secured by treaty without the consent of the people of Nova Scotia.

The Ministry in New Brunswick has resigned, and Mr. Hathaway has been ordered to form a new Administration. The Ministerial crisis, according to a Toronto telegram, has been occasioned by local questions.

The death of Mr. John Ross, president of the Grand Trunk Railway and member of the Dominion Senate, is announced.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Federation is still engaging attention in the Australian colonies; and the Commissioners appointed to consider the matter have proposed that, in case of England being involved in war, the colonies should have the right to remain neutral. It is stated, however, that this idea does not find acceptance.

#### INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram says that Lord Napier of Magdala goes to Cachar to adopt measures for pacifying the frontier differences. Some men of the 4th Native Infantry had been reported guilty of misconduct before the raiders. Mr. Edgar was heard of on the 7th inst., and was expected to meet the relieving party about the 12th.

The armour-plated turret-ship Magdala, for the defence of Bombay, arrived in that port on the 9th inst., having passed through the Suez Canal, and made a good passage.

#### WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Feb. 18:—

In London the births of 2363 children (1249 boys and 1114 girls) were registered. The deaths registered in the same time were 1625. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2155, and the deaths 1444 per week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2371 births and 1588 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 8 below, and the deaths 37 above, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 433 deaths, including 218 from smallpox, 11 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 58 from whooping-cough, 35 from fever (of which 11 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever), and 14 from diarrhoea; thus to these seven principal diseases of this class 392 deaths were referred last week, against 359 and 384 in the two preceding weeks. The largest increase was again shown in the deaths from smallpox and whooping-cough. The fatal cases of scarlatina have averaged but 48 in the past three weeks, while in the previous ten weeks the average had been 104 per week. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, in which in the eight weeks ending the 11th inst. had averaged 144, were 218 last week, showing a further increase of seven upon the previous week. Two fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week.

During last week 5447 births and 3978 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 28 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 26 per 1000; Portsmouth, 22; Norwich, 19; Bristol, 28; Wolverhampton, 27; Birmingham, 24; Leicester, 24; Nottingham, 25; Liverpool, 43; Manchester, 28; Salford, 30; Bradford, 28; Leeds, 24; Sheffield, 25; Hull, 19; Sunderland, 21; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 26. The deaths from smallpox in these seventeen towns—which had been 214, 291, and 303 in the three preceding weeks—further increased to 327 last week. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 29 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 36 per 1000, and in Dublin 40.

Evidence was given at Aberdeen, yesterday week, in the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamer City of Aberdeen, wrecked on the Kincardineshire coast, on the 20th ult., and judgment was delivered on Saturday. The Court find that the captain, though not wholly free from blame, has not been so culpable as to merit deprivation or suspension of his certificate. The first mate is found to have acted carelessly and culpably, and his certificate is suspended for three months.

#### LAW AND POLICE.

Yesterday week the bankruptcy of Lord de Mauley occupied the attention of Mr. Registrar Pepys. The case has been before the Court since Sept. 28 last. The liabilities are £34,607, and no assets are returned in the statement of affairs. His Lordship passed his public examination.

A suit instituted by Mr. John Wilson, of Compton Martin, Somerset, a gentleman whose differences with the lady he married led to a series of suits, first in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and afterwards in the Court of Chancery, which ultimately found their way, thirty years ago, to the House of Lords, was decided by Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Wednesday. Miss Mary Wright Wilson, the lady in question, was at the time of the marriage entitled, under the wills of Sir Henry and Lady Wright Wilson, to estates in Yorkshire and Southampton worth upwards of £7000 a year, which were strictly settled upon her, and had besides made savings to the extent of nearly £15,000. Mr. Wilson effected insurances on Mrs. Wilson's life for £20,000, and paid the premiums, amounting to £600 a year, upon them. In 1863 he filed the present bill for the purpose of obtaining repayment of these premiums out of her estates. The Vice-Chancellor said that the plaintiff's case had entirely failed, and dismissed the bill with costs.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, an action for breach of promise was brought against a young man named Coley, the son of a pawnbroker, by Julia Parker, a sempstress. The jury awarded her £250 damages.

Another case was heard, on the same day, in the Court of Common Pleas. George Lewis Currie obtained a verdict against Mary Margaret Davison Currie for having refused to marry him. Damages amounting to £250 were given him.

In an action for libel brought, yesterday week, in the Court of Queen's Bench, by Mr. G. A. Sala, against the publishers of a work by Mr. Hain Friswell, entitled "Modern Men of Letters Honestly Criticised," which abounded with offensive insinuations against the plaintiff, the jury gave £500 damages.

At the Westmorland Assizes, last week, Miss Mary Bousfield brought an action against Mr. John Grainger, a gentleman farmer, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is twenty-one years of age, the defendant is nearly forty. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £600.

A widow told Mr. Paget at the Thames Police Court, last Saturday, how she had been duped. She said she advertised on the 10th inst. for a situation as housekeeper. The advertisement was answered by a gentleman, who appointed a meeting at the Bishopsgate-street railway station. He seemed prepossessed with her appearance, and said his object in answering the advertisement and seeking a housekeeper was with a view to an early marriage. She expressed her surprise at this, and said she could not marry any one upon a short acquaintance. He said he had property, and required the companionship of a lady whom he could call by the endearing name of wife and not that of housekeeper. He visited her at her mother's house, and planned some arrangements for their marriage. He borrowed a sovereign of her, and never came to see her afterwards. Mr. Paget said he hoped it would be a caution to her; but her only remedy was in the county court.

Liebmann Tannenbaum, the young German who stole a snuff-box and a ring, valued at £300, from a Hungarian jeweller, at St. James's Hall, was tried for that offence, on Wednesday, at the Middlesex Sessions, convicted, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. James Tromarty was fined 5s. and costs at Guildhall, on Wednesday, for smoking on the Metropolitan Railway. At the Westminster Police Court a lady residing in South Belgravia was fined £7 for having assaulted her domestic servant. At Southwark, two Frenchmen, named Jackson and Alexander, were fined 20s. and £5 respectively, for having carried on the manufacture of ammunition within one hundred yards of a dwelling-house.

Mr. James Newton appeared at Hammersmith Police Court, yesterday week, and was fined 5s. and 2s. costs for Sunday trading. He handed in a packet containing 7s. worth of farthings in payment for the fine and costs.

Fifty persons were, last week, mulcted in fines at the Surrey Sessions House for being possessed of short weights and measures and unjust scales. Of the number, thirteen had been previously convicted. The amount of the fines was £62.

A daring escape from Pentonville Model Prison was achieved on Sunday night. A housebreaker named Joseph Surrey, on receiving his supper, contrived to prevent the spring lock on his cell door from fulfilling its function. The gaoler having passed on, Surrey slipped out, and, going in an opposite direction, reached, unobserved, a ladder, connected with some new buildings in the course of erection. Placing a plank on the *chevaux-de-frise*, he managed to drop from the outer wall into the street and secure his escape. The prison clothes of the escaped convict have been found in the Adelphi arches.

A "gentleman" named Ames was, on Tuesday, convicted at Worship-street Police Court of a brutal assault upon his wife, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, without the option of a fine.

An inquest was held yesterday week at Stratford on the body of a gentleman named Galloway. On the evening of the 9th inst. three thieves attempted a robbery at Mr. Galloway's house, and one of them climbed up the portico; but they were observed, and on an alarm being given they made off. Mr. Galloway followed them into the lane, when one of them turned and inflicted upon him a mortal stab just under the right eye, which penetrated the brain. He died on Wednesday week, Michael Campbell and John Calprath are in custody on the charge of murdering Mr. Galloway. In addition to £100 offered by the Government for the apprehension of the murderer, £50 has been offered by the Essex volunteers, and the inhabitants of Romford-road have offered a further sum of £100.

On Monday evening the house of Colonel Somerset, of Stoke Park, Stapleton, about two miles from Bristol, was entered by thieves, between nine and ten o'clock, while the family were sitting in the drawing-room and the servants were in the lower part of the house. The thieves ransacked three bed-rooms and carried off a number of medals and other valuable insignia which had been earned by Colonel Somerset and his late father in the service of their country, and a large quantity of jewellery, valued at about £500. The thieves got into one of the bed-rooms through the window, by means of a ladder obtained from the stables, and appear to have escaped in the same manner, as the ladder was left outside.

From April 1 to Feb. 18 the total receipts into the Exchequer were £59,385,068, as against £65,216,800 in the corresponding period of the previous twelve months. The expenditure has amounted to £59,975,957. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £5,203,411.



THE RED REPUBLICAN INSURGENTS ATTACKING THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.



POLITICIANS DISCUSSING AFFAIRS ON THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE, PARIS.



turn which the negotiations may take. The armistice was again prolonged for two days, and M. Thiers had been received at Versailles by the Emperor-King. May we be able, when again addressing our readers, to record that signatures have been affixed to a Treaty of Peace!

### THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. Stopford Brooke officiated.

Major E. S. Claremont, C.B., her Majesty's Military Attaché at Paris, had an interview with the Queen yesterday (Friday) week. His Excellency Count Szecsen and the Earl of Clanwilliam dined with her Majesty.

Lord and Lady Alexander Russell and Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen on Saturday. Princess Louise dined with Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House.

The Marquis of Lorn was on a visit to the Queen during the week.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty travelled by special train to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 10th Hussars, to the palace. The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the Queen. Earl and Countess Granville and the Hon. Robert Meade dined with her Majesty. Princess Beatrice went to the Lyceum Theatre.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, which is described on page 186. Princess Louise and Prince Arthur dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and afterwards went to the Haymarket Theatre. The Duchess of Sutherland dined with her Majesty.

On Wednesday Princess Louise visited the Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters at Burlington House. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Cambridge also visited her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and the Marquis of Lorn.

On Thursday the Queen held a Drawingroom.

Her Majesty has taken daily drives during her stay in London.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée to-day (Saturday) at St. James's Palace.

Lord Suffield and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord Wrottesley and the Hon. A. Fulke Greville as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Earl of Yarmouth, hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds yesterday (Friday) week. The meet was at Shottesbrooke Farm. After a good run his Royal Highness returned to London. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the St. James's Theatre. On Saturday his Royal Highness was present at a field-day of the Household Brigade at Wimbledon. Prince Arthur visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses had a dinner party at Marlborough House. The company included the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Earl and Countess Cowper, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, Viscount and Viscountess Sydeny, the Bishop of Winchester, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Mansfield, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Fielding, Colonel the Hon. J. Macdonald (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), the Countess of Macclesfield, General Sir William Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kepel. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday their Royal Highnesses went to the Holborn Amphitheatre. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess attended the Queen's Court. The Prince also attended the House of Lords. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Charing Cross Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College. The Princess has driven out daily.

Mr. Frank Dillon has had the honour to submit for the inspection of the Prince and Princess of Wales two pictures of Cairo painted by him for his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt.

### THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

We have authority to state that the marriage of Princess Louise will be celebrated, at Windsor Castle, on March 21 next; and that, although the ceremony will be performed in St. George's Chapel, it will be conducted in the same private manner as that of Princess Helena in the private chapel of the castle.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in the Galatea, has visited New Caledonia, where he was warmly received. He afterwards passed some days at Auckland.

The Maharajah and the Maharani Dhuleep Singh have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Elvedon Hall, Norfolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Brighton from Blenheim Palace.

Marquis Conyngham left town, on Wednesday, for Slane Castle, Meath.

The Countess of Crawford and Balcarres and Ladies Alice and May Lindsay have left town on a visit to the Hon. and Rev. C. L. and Lady Caroline Courtenay, in Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Enniskillen have arrived at their residence in Eaton-place, from Florence Court, in the county of Fermanagh.

Countess Dowager Cowper and the Ladies Cowper have arrived at the family residence in St. James's-square from Wrest Park, Beds.

Lady Napier of Magdala has left town, en route for Calcutta.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey had a dinner party, followed by a reception, on Saturday last, at their residence in Curzon-street. The Countess of Dartrey will have an assembly this evening (Saturday). The Earl and Countess of Cork had a dinner party on Saturday last, at their residence in Grafton-street, at which the Duchess of Cambridge was present. The Earl of Fife had a dinner party on Monday, at his residence in Cavendish-square. Miss Burdett Coutts entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and a distinguished company at dinner yesterday (Friday) week. A small and early party assembled after dinner. The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday last. Mr. Ward Hunt gave a Parliamentary dinner on Saturday last, at his residence in Prince of Wales-terrace.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aitken, W. H. M. H., to be Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Everton. Al'en, John; Vicar of Lancaster. Attwood, W. Denton; Rector of Little Bentley, Essex. Perfield, Joseph; Vicar of Sheepscombe, Gloucestershire. Ewton, William Clement; Vicar of Llanwda, Pembrokeshire. Breck, John; Perpetual Curate of Skerton. Bramell, John; Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Branstone, Burton-on-Trent. Brough, Maitby, Vicar of Farndon; Rural Dean of Newark, No. 2. Brown, James Smith; Rector of Hardwicke, Cambs. Browne, Robert, Rector of Lullingstone; Vicar of Eynesford. Buckston, Henry; Vicar of Hope, Derbyshire. Clements, Prebendary, to be Rural Dean of Corringham. Clowes, J. H.; Rector of Weston, near Beccles. Cochrane, W. Rupert; Clerk in Holy Orders, St. George's, Hanover-square. Davy, H. M.; Vicar of Portfield, near Chichester. De Moleys, W. B.; Vicar of Burrington, Somersetshire. Edwards, William Walter; Rector of Cardiston, Salop. Elliott, Henry Lettson; Vicar of Gosfield, Essex. Griffiths, David; Vicar of Mottey, Carmarthenshire. Hallward, J. L.; Rector of Gliston, Herts. Harris, George Collyer; Chaplain of the Torquay Cemetery. Hawker, Isaac; Minister of Charles Chapel, Plymouth. Hayne, Dr. R.; Rector of Mistley; Rural Dean of Ardeleigh. Henslow, Leonard Ramsay; Rector of St. Martin's, Zeals, Wilts. Hildebrand, William; Vicar of East Teignmouth, Devon. Hodges, George; Vicar of St. Andrew's District Church, Hastings. Huxtable, Edgar, jun.; Incumbent of Torpoint, Cornwall. Ireland, George Lewis de Courcy; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Gough-square. Jones, David; Vicar of Dyerth, Flintshire. Lane, Ernest; Rector of Leigh, Staffordshire. Langstaffe, George William; Rector of Dalham, Suffolk. Le Bas, H. Vincent, Vicar of Bedfont; Preacher of the Charterhouse. Macconochie, J.; Vicar of All Saints', Paddington. McGrath, Nicholas; Incumbent of Christ Church, Portsdown District. Mansell, James; Vicar of St. Mark's, Lincoln. Masters, W. C.; Perpetual Curate of Long Marston, Herts. Matthias, Thomas; Rector of Lanstain, Pembrokeshire. Millington, William; Assistant Chaplain of Wandsworth Gaol, Surrey. Mills, J. W.; Chaplain of Bury St. Edmunds Gaol, and Suffolk General Hospital. Moore, Daniel; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington, and Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty. Myers, Arthur; Rector of Ruskington (1st Medley), Lincolnshire. Oliver, William; Vicar of Latton, Essex. Pedder, Edward; Honorary Canon of Manchester. Pigo, Francis; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty. Pigo, Henry; Rector of Compton Valence, Dorset. Preston, John D'Arcy Warcup; Rector of Freemantle, Hants. Rackham, R. R.; Rector of Bintny with Themelthorpe, Norfolk. Sharpe, Thomas Henry; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Huddersfield. Slocop, O. E.; Vicar of Greenham, Berks. Smith, Richard Snowdon; Prebendary of Iphorne, Chichester. Smith, William; Vicar of Newland, Gloucestershire. Staite, G. H.; Chaplain of the Lunatic and Convalescent Hospitals, Cheadle. Tait, Walter James; Vicar of Long Benton, Northumberland. Taylor, W. F.; Perpetual Curate of St. Chrysostom's, Everton, Liverpool. Tickell, Thomas; Vicar of North Leverton with Apethorpe, Notts. Tompson, John Edward; Vicar of Moughtrey, Montgomeryshire. Turner, Andrew, M.A.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Norwich. Wagner, Arthur Douglas; Chancellor in Chichester Cathedral. Williams, Benjamin; Rector of Strelley with Belbrough, Notts. Williams, Thomas; Vicar of Landrillio-in-Edeirnion.

There is a special service in the Temple Church (as last year) on the Wednesday evenings in Lent, at eight o'clock, beginning on Ash Wednesday. The Master of the Temple, Dr. Vaughan, is the preacher on these occasions.

The vicarage of St. Swithin's, Lincoln, has been sold by Mr. J. W. Danby, solicitor, by permission of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for £600, and this sum has been expended in the purchase of a site for a new parsonage.

At the last meeting of the Additional Curates' Aid Society, the number of applications for grants was more than 200, most of them from parishes where additional clerical agency is urgently needed. The committee found itself able only to make thirty grants, to the aggregate amount of £1635.

The parish church of Tamworth, anciently the property of the Marmion family, was reopened on the 9th inst., after an expenditure (under the direction of Mr. Butterfield, architect) of £2500 in its restoration. As a memorial of the past, the Rev. R. Rawle has had the old font refixed in the north transept, under the Norman arch. Two of the windows have been filled with stained glass by Wailes, the east one as a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Millar, under whom the restoration began.

The annual meeting of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held on Monday—the Bishop of London in the chair. The report showed that the income for the last year, excluding the balance in the hands of the treasurer, amounted to £9244; but, although this was less than the income of the preceding year by £652, it exceeded the expenses by £172. The number of orphans in the schools belonging to the Corporation is now 196, and so soon as six more boys and three more girls shall have been admitted both schools will be full.

The congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Hove, have presented to the Rev. J. C. Walter, senior Curate (who is about to leave them for a living in Lincolnshire), handsome silver tea and coffee services, as tokens of their regard; the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the Incumbent of the church, has also presented him with a massive silver inkstand; and presents of plate and books to the amount of nearly £90 have been made to him by other friends.—The Rev. H. G. Hopkins has received a silver breakfast and tea service, from the congregation; a dining-room clock, from the teachers of the boys' and girls' Sunday school; a pocket communion service and family Bible, from the teachers of the infant schools; a moderator lamp, from the working people of the district of Tivoli, on resigning the curacy of Christ Church, Cheltenham.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee in Mr. Purchas's case was given on Thursday morning. Their Lordships considered that Mr. Purchas had offended against ecclesiastical law by wearing the chasuble, alb, and tunic during the communion service; by using wine mixed with water and wafer bread in the administration of the communion; and by standing with his back to the people, between the communion-table and the congregation, during the consecration prayer. Charges of wearing a cap called a biretta and of using holy water were not sufficiently proved to enable their Lordships to come to a decision; and on these points, therefore, the appeal must be disallowed. As all the charges, except in two comparatively unimportant particulars, had been proved against Mr. Purchas, he must pay the costs in both courts. The judgment was read by the Lord Chancellor. The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and Lord Chelmsford were present.

The Bishop of London presented to the Upper House of Convocation yesterday week a petition, signed by 900 clergymen of the Church of England, protesting against the recent decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, urging that it was a lay tribunal to which they could not submit, and praying for protection against its decisions in spiritual matters. It was ordered to lie on the table, as the House would not by resolution consent either to receive it or reject it. In the Lower House on the same day the debate on the new rule of the Revision Committee excluding Unitarians was resumed, and lasted until six in the evening. The "previous question," moved by Dean Stanley, was lost by 40 to 20. The House then, instead of adopting the resolution sent down from the Upper House, decided by 23 to 19 that their Lordships should be "respectfully requested to allow the Lower House to postpone

giving its opinion until the Committee appointed last May shall have made its report on the scheme of revision." The Lower House sat again on Saturday, when a resolution of sympathy with the Church of Ireland, to which the Upper House had already agreed, was adopted. Convocation was prorogued until Tuesday, June 13.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at Caldmore, in the parish of Walsall; rebuilding the churches at Church Lawford, near Rugby; Linkenholt, near Hungerford; and Martindale, near Penrith. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bebington, near Birkenhead; Britford, near Salisbury; Bywell St. Andrew's, near Newcastle; Crawley Down, near Worth, Sussex; Germansweek, near Launceston, Devon; St. Mary-le-Strand, London; and Thorp Arch, near Tadcaster, York. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards rebuilding the church at Burton-Pedwardine, near Sleaford, Lincoln, was increased. A grant was also made from the school-church and mission-house fund towards enlarging the school-church at Sewers-end, in the parish of Saffron Walden, Essex.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### OXFORD.

Mr. R. W. Raper, late Fellow of Queen's, has been elected Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Raper was formerly a scholar of Trinity, whence he was elected Fellow of Queen's. The Boden Sanskrit Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Charles Henry Jopp, scholar of New College.

At University the elections have terminated as follow:—Open Classical Scholarships—E. A. Sonnenschein, from University College, London; and E. W. Gent, from Rossall School. Mathematical Exhibition—W. J. Campion, Commoner, University. Classical Exhibition—W. D. Fanning, from Marlborough School. Proxime accessit to Mathematical Exhibition—E. Strode, Bruce Castle School.

The Lushby Scholarship at Magdalen Hall has been awarded to J. F. Fuller late of the Collegiate School, Weymouth; and the Mekele Scholarship to H. J. Jauncey, from Worcester.

The Dyke Scholarship at St. Mary Hall has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Agnew May.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

The examination for the classical tripos commenced at the Senate House on Monday morning, at nine o'clock. Eighty-six candidates presented themselves. The result will be known on March 23.

The class lists of the local examinations in connection with the University of Cambridge have been published: 1004 junior boys satisfied the examiners; over 500 failed; 174 senior boys passed, 112 failed; 217 junior girls passed, 164 failed; 112 senior girls passed, 150 failed. The girl candidates in the first class are from the Brighton and London centres. The Mill-Taylor Exhibition of £40 has been awarded to the Brighton candidate.

Mr. Arthur Livermore has been approved as Consul at Londonderry for the United States of America.

Mr. James Fleming, Q.C., has been appointed Temporal Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham.

The Oxford crew began on Thursday their preparations for the contest. They will have about a month's practice on the Isis, and will then finish their education at Putney. The Cambridge crew does not appear to be settled yet.

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Lords that the claims of the Marquis of Headfort, the Earl of Roden, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Sefton, and the Marquis of Ely to vote for representative peers for Ireland have been established to his satisfaction.

Mr. T. W. Hill, of Clifton, has given £2000 to the Weston-super-Mare Sanatorium; and Mr. Robert Crawshay, of Cyfarthfa Castle, £500 to the Brecknock Infirmary; while an unknown lady has given £1000 to the Birmingham Child's Hospital, instead of leaving that sum by will, as she had originally intended.

The Marquis of Normanby, accompanied by the Marchioness and suite, will leave England for Melbourne in April next, to assume his duties as Governor of Brisbane. His Lordship has decided upon going round the Cape, and the state cabins in Money Wigram and Sons' clipper-ship Lincolnshire, Captain Skinner, have been secured for his party.

The Bishop of Derry, it is said, not only purposes to commute his ecclesiastical income, but also to compound with the Irish Church Representative Body, and afterwards purchase the see-house and grounds, and re-endow the bishopric with the princely sum of £40,000. The Right Hon. W. F. Tighes has transferred £10,000 in the Three per Cents to the Representative Body.

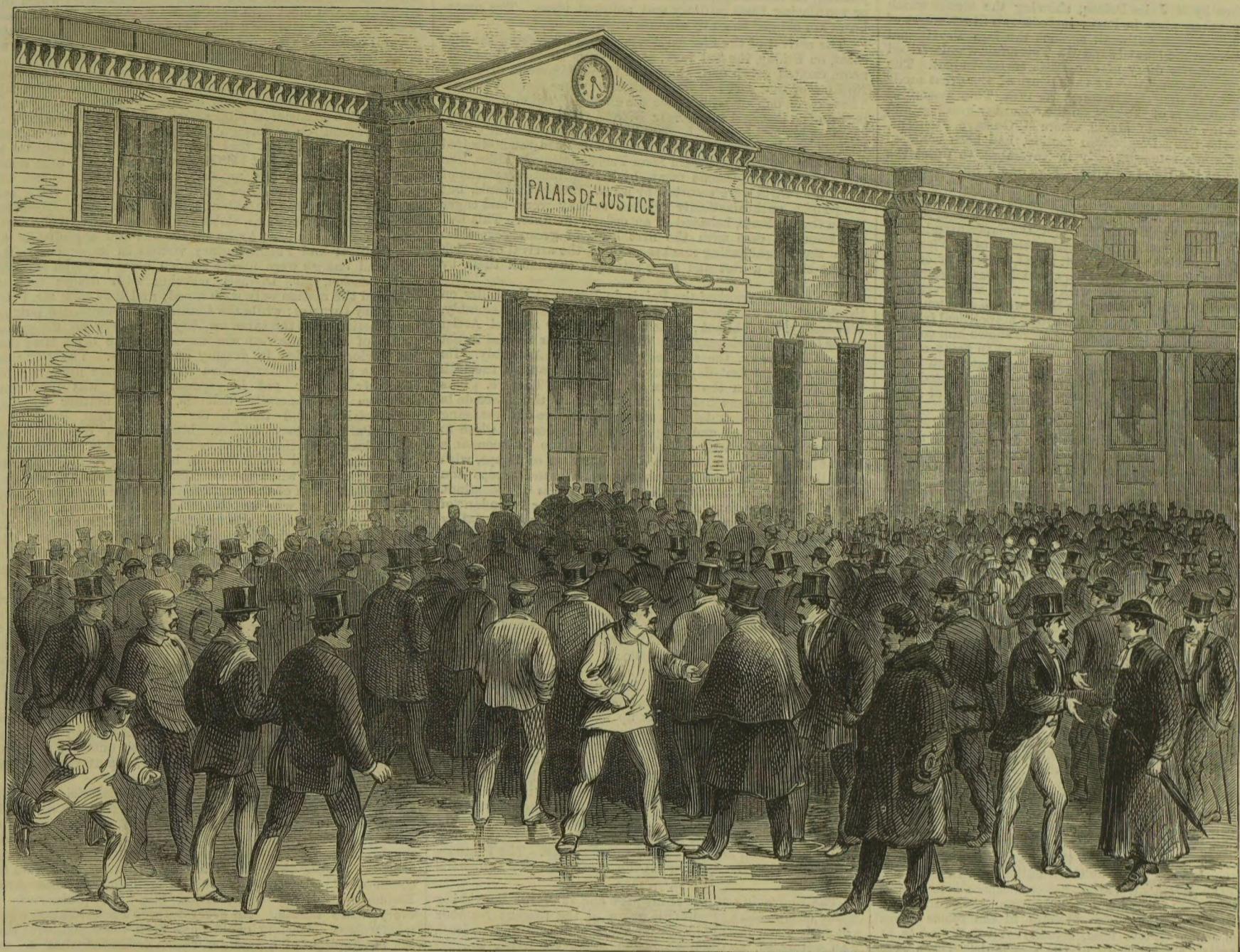
On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in one of the principal streets of Hanley, by which two houses and shops were destroyed and others damaged. The inmates were aroused from sleep with difficulty. A young man, son of a neighbouring watchmaker, named Wyatt, in attempting to cross the glass roof of the Market Hall, in order to reach the windows of one of the burning houses, fell through, and was killed.

There were three elections on Tuesday. Lord Kenlis, who becomes Earl of Bective by the elevation of his father to the Upper House, was returned for the county of Westmorland, without opposition. The Norrish election terminated in the return of Mr. Colman—the numbers at the close of the poll being, Mr. Colman (L), 4637; Sir C. Legard (C), 3389. There was no opposition to the return of Mr. Mitchell Henry, the Liberal candidate, at Galway, and he was declared duly elected. The nomination at Stalybridge is fixed to take place on Monday and the polling on Tuesday.

The Navy Estimates, issued on Wednesday morning, show a net increase over last year of £385,826. The total amount of the estimates is £9,756,356, and the net amount, after deducting estimated extra receipts and repayments, is £9,280,356. The items of increase are:—Wages to seamen and marines, £605; victuals and clothing, £69,345; Admiralty Office, £4131; dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad, £28,066; medical establishments at home and abroad, £173; naval stores, £58,875; steam machinery, and ships built by contract, £285,543; new works, buildings, machinery, and repairs, £19,162; and civil pensions and allowances, £25,103. The items in which a decrease has taken place are:—Coast-guard service, Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and Royal Naval Reserve, £9125; scientific branch, £1691; victualling yards at home and abroad, £933; marine divisions, £101; medicines and medical stores, £5550; martial law and law charges, £673; miscellaneous services, £9174; half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the Navy and Royal Marines, £72,802; and military pensions and allowances, £1881.



MEETING OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT BORDEAUX.



THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT VERSAILLES DURING THE ELECTIONS.



M. FLOURENS RELEASED FROM PRISON BY THE INSURGENTS IN PARIS.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The sketches by M. Jules Pelcq, showing the scenes which have lately taken place in Paris, include two illustrations of the Red Republican outbreak against the late Provisional Government, on the 21st and 22nd ult. This affair was described in a portion of the diary of our Paris correspondent. The insurgents were exasperated by the failure of the great sortie beyond Mont Valérien, on Thursday, the 19th. They assembled in different quarters of the city, on the Saturday evening, and thronged to the prison of Mazas, where M. Gustave Flourens, a leader of the Ultra-Democratic faction, had been confined since the former attempt, early in November, to upset the Government at the Hôtel de Ville. Five or six hundred men, armed with chassepots, among whom were many of the mutinous battalion of National Guards that M. Flourens had commanded, arrived at the prison about midnight, and sent in three delegates to speak with M. Bayet, the superintendent of the prison. They demanded the instant release of M. Flourens, threatening to force the gates. M. Bayet, instead of calling for the aid of a company of soldiers, which was stationed in the prison, went out to parley with the mob, who were presently suffered to rush in and make their way to M. Flourens's cell. He was speedily liberated, with five of his political friends, and the Engraving on the preceding page shows him coming out, amidst the cheers of the men gathered in front of the porter's lodge. His costume is a long great coat, high boots, and cap with several stripes. The insurgents conducted him in triumph, with two drums beating, to the quarter of Belleville, their chief stronghold.

On the same evening the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville was visited by a tumultuous crowd, but they only listened to the violent speeches of a few mob orators and uttered threatening shouts. Next day was Sunday, and the doors of the Hôtel de Ville were shut. Precautions were quietly taken by Colonel Vabre, the commandant in charge of the building, who had a sufficient force of Breton Gardes Mobiles. At half-past one in the afternoon a party of 200 or 300 insurgents, mostly wearing the uniform of the National Guard, came along the Rue de Rivoli and drew up in front of the Hôtel de Ville, where they began to load their rifles. Ten of the Gardes Mobiles then came out of the building and stood a moment, with shouldered arms, confronting the assailants, who were so frightened by the sight that they hastily retired. They came again, however, at a quarter before three, having rallied upon the quay near the Pont Notre Dame, and were joined by a hundred others from the opposite bank of the river. An officer of the National Guard was at their head, and they cried "Vive la Commune!" signifying their wish for the establishment of a more revolutionary Government than that of General Trochu and M. Jules Favre. They had begun to shake the iron gates of the Hôtel de Ville, when M. Vabre came out to speak to them, accompanied by Major de Legge, commander of the Breton Mobiles, and Adjutant-Major Bernard. M. Vabre asked the insurgents what they meant to do. The man dressed as a National Guard replied by asking M. Vabre whether his Gardes Mobiles were going to fire upon the people. He had scarcely time to answer, when the insurgents began to fire upon M. Vabre and his two companions, who stood by themselves outside the closed door, but inside the closed gate. Adjutant-Major Bernard was struck by three bullets, one in the head, and fell on the pavement. They sheltered themselves behind the sentry-boxes on each side of the door, and escaped further hurt. Meantime, the Gardes Mobiles in the rooms above opened the windows, and fired, steadily and deliberately, at the most active and forward of the assailants. These were presently scattered, returning the fire as they fled, some taking refuge behind the lamp-posts, some crouching or lying down behind the heaps of earth in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, others entering the nearest houses and firing out of the windows, or from their roofs and balconies. This is the scene represented by our Engraving at page 176. The little group shown at the gate of the Hôtel de Ville, to the left hand, is that of Colonel Vabre and his two companions, who were unable, for some time, to retire inside the building. The conflict lasted half an hour, when the insurgents, who had collected in the Avenue Victoria, hoisted a white handkerchief in token of submission, and the firing ceased. About thirty of them were overtaken and arrested. Nearly a hundred persons lay upon the ground, but many of these were not wounded at all; they got up and sneaked away. A dozen were severely wounded, and five or six were killed. The arrival of a strong force of National Guards and gendarmes, under General Clement Thomas and General Corrard, between three and four o'clock, put an end to all fear of a renewed attack. M. Jules Ferry, the Mayor of Paris, published a statement of the circumstances, and some repressive measures were adopted.

The two Engravings, one above the other, which appear at page 189, represents the interior of the third and fourth stories of a private dwelling house, No. 36, Rue de l'Ouest, at Plaisance, in the fourteenth arrondissement of Paris, after the Prussian bombardment. The uppermost shows an attic, which has been entered by one of the enemy's shells breaking through the wall of the house, to the right hand, and demolishing that corner of the room; then grazing the ceiling and striking the opposite wall, above the clothes-press, to the left hand; thence falling through the tiled floor, in which three holes were made by different pieces of the shell as it burst asunder, and so descending to the room below. The broken furniture, bedstead, chair, toilet-table, and chest of drawers tell of the tremendous explosion; the sheets of the bed are partly burnt. In the room below, on the third floor, which is rather more handsomely but plainly furnished, with its pretty wall-paper of floral pattern, its framed prints, and a mirror over the mantelpiece, the shell from above has thrown down a quantity of the ceiling-plaster, by which the bed is covered, and some has fallen upon the table. Three of the chairs are broken by a fragment of the shell, which passed out of this room through a door to the left hand, where it finished by smashing all the crockery in a cupboard. Whether the persons dwelling in these rooms happened to be at home when the shell came to visit them, by night or by day, we are not informed; but many were killed, and many others wounded, during the cruel bombardment.

The subject of another Paris sketch is the habitual assemblage of numbers of street politicians, in the first days of the armistice, on the Boulevard Montmartre, opposite the Passage des Panoramas, where they were accustomed to talk over the position of affairs. To the left hand is seen the Théâtre des Variétés; to the right, in the background, is the entrance of the Rue Vivienne; in the foreground, the pavement of the Boulevard, at the entrance to the Passage Jouffroy. Here are two convalescent wounded soldiers; one has his arm in a sling, the other leans painfully on a stick; behind these are two National Guards, one cloaked and booted, carrying his chassepot at his back. A young Mobile declaims furiously against the foe; but his rage is checked by the young woman at his side. In the middle of the road is a Breton Mobile, with a sheepskin over his shoulders; a lady and gentleman, crossing the street, are beset with boys and girls, offering newspapers for sale. While the side walks are still left free for passengers, the whole roadway is filled with people,

haranguing, conversing, gesticulating, sometimes brawling and jostling, all intent upon expressing their patriotic sentiments, or ventilating their military and political ideas. The omnibus are obliged to go by another road.

The arrival of the first cartloads of fresh fish from the sea-coast, on Friday, the 3rd inst., at half-past three in the afternoon, excited great delight at the Halles Centrales of Paris. Nothing of that sort had been seen there since last September. Three carts, one of which bore the name of Tréport, the seaport on the Channel coast, near Dieppe, from which this welcome supply had been sent, contained a number of rush-woven baskets, packed with straw, in which lay the much-desired commodity, so long withheld from Parisian dinner-tables, like other kinds of wholesome meat, by the rigorous operations of war. The carts were escorted by a few National Guards, but the people, enthusiastically rejoiced as they were, and eager to see the contents, behaved in an orderly manner. This had not been the case with the first loads of green vegetables from the neighbouring market-gardens, the arrival of which almost caused a riot and some attempts to snatch them by force.

The scene in front of the Palais de Justice at Versailles, on the day of the elections for the French National Assembly, Wednesday, the 9th inst., is delineated by our Special Artist at the German head-quarters. We have another Special Artist now at Bordeaux, the meeting-place of the Assembly. Its sittings, on the first days, beginning with Sunday, the 12th inst., were held in the saloon of the Grand Theatre. This large and handsome building is situated in the Place de la Comédie, upon which debouch seven streets, five of these being the most important and frequented in Bordeaux. Close to that square, and partly visible from it, is the Quinconces, a large open quadrangle, traversed by four rows of lamps, with side alleys of trees, upon which many thousand troops can parade, with room left for still more thousands of spectators. The Allées de Tournay, so named after a former Intendant of Guienne, whose statue adorns their extremity, are formed by a double row of shops and cafés, each with a broad footpath and carriage-way in front of it, while between the two roads is a vast oblong platform, in great use both as a thoroughfare and a lounge. These allées are a continuation of the Place de la Comédie, upon which stand the two principal cafés, in these times crowded from morning till midnight with eager politicians and military men of all grades and corps, while the most frequented clubs are in its immediate neighbourhood. The market, close at hand, contributes not a little, during the earlier portion of the day, to the traffic and bustle of the square. Playbills, notices of public meetings, Government bulletins, and telegraphic despatches are usually first stuck up under the portico of the theatre or on the columns that support it. Upon the opposite side of the square a broad strip of pavement in front of the Café du Bordeaux and some adjoining shops has been selected by the newsvendors as their chief station. Their stalls are ranged along the kerbstones, and kept, for the most part, by scarlet-hooded women; while all about the pavement skirmishing newsboys dart, impeding the passage and deafening the passengers with cries, both shrill and hoarse, of second and third editions and bulletins wet from the press. The Place de la Comédie is to Bordeaux what the Boulevard des Italiens is to Paris.

The Engraving on the front page and the large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of the present Number are made from sketches by two foreign artists in Switzerland, who witnessed, at different places along its route, the distressing retreat of the French Army of the East. This was the army previously commanded by General Bourbaki, which had been compelled to retire southward, from Montbeliard to Pontarlier, through the Department of the Doubs, after its defeat, by General von Werder, in an attempt to raise the siege of Belfort. It was prevented, by the rapid approach of General Manteuffel's forces, from moving westward to join the Garibaldians and others near Dijon; it lost nearly 16,000 men taken prisoners, being closely pursued by Von Werder; and it fell into great confusion. General Bourbaki went mad, left his army, and shot himself at Besançon, but did not die, and is likely to recover. The remains of the troops, under General Clinchamp, were led into Switzerland, except some 8000 men, who crossed the hill country of the Jura, suffering dreadfully from starvation and cold in that inclement region, till they came down upon the road to Lyons. From Pontarlier, a small town and railway station four miles from the Swiss frontier, the French army, still numbering about 80,000, but in a sad condition, passed into the neutral territory to escape capture by the Germans. An advanced corps of Manteuffel's army had, on the 29th ult., occupied a village scarcely two miles from Pontarlier. General Clinchamp, feeling that his own troops were unable to fight with a chance of success, entered hastily into negotiations with the commander of the Swiss Federal troops, General Herzog, posted as a guard on the frontier. It was agreed that the French should be permitted to enter Switzerland, laying down their arms and submitting themselves to the disposal of the Swiss Federal Government. On the 31st they were in the valley of Les Verrières, close to that famous fortress, the gloomy Château de Joux, in which Napoleon I. imprisoned the negro patriot of Haiti, Toussaint l'Ouverture, and which was afterwards occupied by the Allies in 1814. The French troops, with their artillery, their waggons and munitions, their ambulances, and horses, moved next day across the frontier, entering the Swiss canton of Neufchâtel. It is curious to remember that this canton, though it has long formed part of the Swiss Republic, was anciently a feudal dependency of the house of Hohenzollern, and that its emancipation was purchased from the late King of Prussia not more than fourteen or fifteen years ago. The road from Les Verrières towards Neufchâtel is through the Val de Travers, on the slopes of the Jura; and the troops first halted at the village of Travers, where the staff of the Swiss Federal military command was awaiting their arrival. The scene at Travers, on the 3rd inst., is well delineated in our large Engraving from the sketch by M. Paul de Pury, architect, of Neufchâtel. In the marshy plain around that village, covered with snow, bivouacked without much order, are the divers troops of the Garde Impériale, the Zouaves, the Line, the Mobiles, the Francs-Tireurs, the Cuirassiers and Dragoons, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, the Spahis, and the Turcos, all deprived of their arms. Those who appear with their muskets in the illustration are the guards of Swiss infantry, with a few French gendarmes. The ground is encumbered with cannon, mitrailleuses, caissons of artillery, waggons, and ambulances. The horses are in a wretched state, having had no hay or corn for several days, and having been driven to eat the bark off the trees. The other sketch, by M. A. Bachelier, was taken at Marin, a place in the same neighbourhood; it represents some of the French soldiers in the act of laying down their chassepots, and the officers delivering their swords, under the inspection of the Swiss military authorities; while a cart, already laden with the abandoned weapons, is starting for Neufchâtel, the chief town of the canton. This is the illustration given on

our front page.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Some considerable talk with regard to the obstacles which the Ministry would meet with even at the very beginning of their Sessional career was for a time belied by the course of events. Several cases have occurred in which, so far from the Government being flouted and thwarted, they have been victorious and triumphant; and notably it is to be observed that the leader of the Opposition in the Commons has preserved nearly a uniform silence, broken only once by a speech which was in support of a Ministerial proposition. To be sure he means to break ground on a foreign policy, and at the same time personal question; but that can be only out of loyalty to Lord Cairns, the subject being akin to one which that noble and learned Lord has mooted in the Lords. Take the instances of the provision for Princess Louise. Such and so blatant was the threatening that when Mr. Gladstone introduced the subject he elaborately anticipated all the arguments likely to be used by its opponents, and appealed to all the political and Parliamentary virtues in its support. His care and energy were nearly thrown away; for on this, the first occasion, Mr. Disraeli, whether with design or not, seconded the motion only with a nod, and thus took Mr. Peter Taylor by surprise; while the Chairman of Committee, putting the question with the same rapidity as he does an unopposed clause of a bill, the vote was carried in the brief time that Mr. Taylor occupied in getting on his legs. The next time that the grant was impeached was still more decisive; for then Mr. Taylor got his speech, which was like none of those he generally delivers, being neither amusing nor incisive; and though Sir Robert Peel, breaking a long Parliamentary silence, blurted out one of those eccentrically audacious speeches for which he is noted against the motion, he did not follow up his broad remonstrance by his vote; and so, when the division came, there was almost a literal illustration of the parturient mountain and its product when Mr. Taylor, who was the teller for the "Noes" came in arm in arm with one single member, and he Mr. Fawcett, who will have for ever the distinction of having been, perhaps, the only instance of a member being in a division-lobby by himself. As Sir Charles Dilke consented to be the other teller, the actual dissentients were exactly three.

It would be culpable if in this chronicle one remarkable Parliamentary event were to be omitted; and, therefore, let it be announced that Mr. T. Chambers's advocacy of the bill to enable people to marry their wives' sisters has at last so inspired, so vivified all his faculties that he has positively evoked laughter. Nay, twice in his speech against time, when the bill was in its second stage, did that unwonted sound echo around him; and, what is more, it was with evident intention that he attempted to produce this result, which was curious under the circumstances, as he must have been in a half-fright lest he should have been jockeyed out of the second reading at an early hour, and before his supporters came down to vote.

The most special exemplification of Ministerial success, as above alluded to, is to be found in the reception which Mr. Cardwell met with, both personally and as regarded his measure of Army organisation. Unquestionably he has been the best abused, and the most underrated, member of the Ministry during the recess; and, lo! in two hours, into the compass of which he managed to bring in the Army Estimates and his organisation bill, his praise was in every man's mouth. In every respect his utterance was a masterpiece. Nothing could have been more judicious than his assumption of a manner which indicated that he was sure that he was going to win. Calm to the utmost, deliberate; beaming with candour, yet curiously astute, he went on the even tenour of his way, developing his matter, at each step getting more and more the ear and goodwill of the House, until at his conclusion there was one universal plaudit. The military critics, the "Colonels," as they are familiarly called, who at first sat grim and rigid, might have been observed gradually to relax, to thaw, as it were; and when with a peculiarity of manner which showed no effort, but which if half one has heard be true of his original intention must have been a considerable effort, Mr. Cardwell announced that the tenure of office by the Commander-in-Chief would continue to be permanent, they melted away into a cataract of effusion. This was a point on which, no doubt, they meant to make a stand, probably in vain; and there was at once a sense of relief and of satisfaction in the statement.

Assaults on the foreign policy of the Government have been expected to be prompt and fierce. Well, there has been one which was made early enough, but, with one exception, there was no element of fierceness in it. It would be difficult for so gentle a debater as Mr. Auberon Herbert, who is suggestive of Lord Carnarvon considerably diluted, and Parliamentary observers will easily understand what that means, to be furious, however strongly his sympathies might be enlisted in his subject, so he did his spiritizing more pleadingly than mandatorily. Pleased, doubtless, by the "sound himself had made" on a previous evening, Sir Robert Peel presented himself to second a motion; and although it was only about terms of peace for France, he thundered, in his sturdy, caustic way, on all foreign policy, general and personal, and anon, falling into his special bitter-humorous vein, produced much laughter, though somehow it was not mirth of an entirely satisfactory kind. There were plenty of minor essayists, in foreign policy; and, notably, Mr. McCullagh-Torrens reproduced a speech he had made on a previous evening, without the advantage of his former vehemence. No sign was made by Mr. Disraeli, and perhaps for the reason that so stanch a supporter of his as Lord Rostrom made a speech in which for once he was consequent, and the basis of which was approval of the course taken by the Ministry. No one more notable intervened on the Opposition side, and the necessary reaction was the withdrawal of the motion.

Again the movement of Lord Henry Lennox against the Admiralty turned out to be by no means so ferocious as was expected. In truth, it seemed as if the circumstance and its causes of Mr. Childers's absence operated on the noble Lord's kindlier nature, and he seemed not only to bate criticism but to curtail the original dimensions of his speech. To be sure, he had the dear delight of twitting Mr. Baxter, who was present, telling him, almost in so many words, that he was more of an official bagman than a Secretary to the Admiralty; but even he could not—at any rate, he did not—put any bitterness into his tone; and he spoke more as if he was merely stating a fact than delivering a cutting sneer. Neither was Mr. Corry, who had his critical say, more feebly-forcible in attack or retort. Sir John Hay was silent; and though Sir James Elphinstone performed with his usual gusto his rhetorical monstrosities fell rather flat on an audience that palpably felt that the fight which was going on was one with unshotted guns. To conclude as we began, it may well be said that, so far as matters went last week, the action against the Government promised to be more of skirmishing than an organised crusade. Since then circumstances have occurred which mark at least temporary alienation on the part of full-blooded Liberals.

## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

If Parisians, with Germanised cannons looking at them from the forts, and with the prospect of an early visit from a conquering army, can address themselves eagerly to theatrical matters, Londoners may wrangle with managers about boxkeepers and their accomplices. Question has been raised for the thousandth time as to the right of the official at the theatre to require the deposit of certain garments before the owners may take the places for which they have paid. It would be as well that the question should be settled at once and finally. Let some spirited and litigious gentleman (if an attorney he can do the thing cheaply) arrange with some manager of the old-fashioned type that the right shall be tried. Let the champion of justice attend at the theatre on an appointed evening, accompanied by a strong-minded lady, and then let her insist on carrying her bonnet in her hand into the box, as her friend carries his hat. Whether a resisting official need or need not be knocked down is a mere question of detail; one would say that no more force should be used than would establish a case of assault. Then let us have it out before a magistrate. It is manifestly for the public advantage that head-gear should not be worn. But the right to take it away, and to charge for keeping it, is another business; and the man who shall "try the right," in the interests of the public, will be their benefactor, and ought for the rest of his life to be allowed the privilege of going to the theatre as seldom as he pleases.

I humbly desire to pay a deserved compliment to my friend Mr. John Gilbert, and I must therefore ask readers to look to the "Winter's Tale," and read the song which Autolycus sings, entering, in the fourth act. That reprehensible pedlar, whose love of fun and of extraordinary lying for fun's sake endears him to us (though we ought to know better), chants a catalogue of the wares which he offers to the rustics. If you want to see how conscientiously Mr. Gilbert has studied the Shakspearean text, go to Messrs. Agnew's picture-gallery in Waterloo-place. On the left-hand end of the large exhibition-room (where "all the year round" you shall see high art) is Autolycus, with his box of wares open, and his mouth likewise, that he may announce his lawn as white as driven snow, Cyprus black as e'er was crow, Gloves as sweet as damask roses, and so forth. Nothing is forgotten, down to the pins and poking sticks of steel. But Mr. Gilbert has not been content with the lyric text, he has looked back to the servant's description of the approaching pedlar's treasures, and has added the wonderful ballads and ribbons which send the excited menial into such ecstacies. Now this is not art-criticism. I seldom intrude my art-opinions here, and aesthetics are ably attended to in other columns; but I compliment Mr. Gilbert upon the curious exactness of his illustration.

Certain proceedings just before the Norwich election make us ask how far electors, or those who try to guide them in election, are entitled to go in their investigations into the private affairs of a candidate. Sir Charles Legard, the young Baronet who lost the fight, was obliged to "have it out," as the report says, with his opponent's friends, touching a bill of sale which he had given on borrowing some money. Sir Charles frankly allowed that he had borrowed money at high interest, having to get it hastily; for he had been on the turf, and had had losses. He had paid everybody, had been foolish, but had learned a lesson. The Liberal leader thought that a gentleman with such antecedents was not a person who ought to fight the battle of the Church of England. I will not "venture" (we are encouraged in high quarters to use the word) to say how this may be. Noblemen and gentlemen who have been successful on the turf have been esteemed very valuable Church champions; and I cannot see the force of the logic that would disqualify a man because his horse lost, and he hastened to pay his wagers. Of course, all reasonable men wish that betting could be extinguished; but, while it is tolerated in society, I think that it is hard to attack a man for liquidating debts "of honour," nor do I see what the Norwich electors had to do with the rate at which the money was raised. "A commercial city like Norwich," said one of the inquisitors. As if men of commerce never borrow money at high rates on an emergency, and as if they are not often very wise in so doing.

Archbishop Manning has been reading us a lesson on our social vices, and a great deal that he says is very true. The worst of such general onslaughts is that they do not produce the least effect on the persons who deserve castigation, and those who do not are made either angry or pharisaical, according to their natures. But it was scarcely fair in the learned and devout Archbishop (of whom, faiths apart, "we are all proud") that, while he poured out his just wrath upon us all, Protestants and Catholics alike, and therefore assumed a general and paternal care of the whole body of his countrymen and countrywomen, he prescribed only for Catholics. He should, one would submit, either have let Protestants alone or have given them some sort of advice as to the way in which to escape their peril. He pointed this out to Catholics with the minuteness of a Francatelli when suggesting the week's dinners. The Catholics, during the Lent now beginning, may eat flesh as usual, except on Wednesdays and Fridays; eggs always, except Ash Wednesday; cheese, except on that day and Good Friday; dripping and lard, except on Good Friday; but on no occasions are fish and flesh to be eaten at the same meal. There is a clear and complete programme for the safety of the Catholics whom the Archbishop accused of all kinds of wrong-doings, but there was not a hint for the benefit of the evil-doing Protestants. He was *dans son droit*, of course; but charity is a duty especially incumbent at this season.

Just and necessary was the action brought by a distinguished writer against a firm of respectable publishers whom he regretted to be compelled to sue. The Chief Justice's charge was admirable, and the verdict was righteous: the amount would have been largely increased but for the wise abstinence from any attempt at justification of the original offence. I am very sorry that such cause of action was given. We all desire extirpation of "critics" who meddle with the domesticities. As nearly enough has been written on the case, I will only express my gratification that a British jury has actually recognised the status of an author, and affirmed the doctrine that his character is not to be wantonly attacked. I wish that Thackeray could have seen this trial. He wrote so manfully against the Bohemian cant which assumed that because a man could write he had exemption from the duties of society; he contended so emphatically that an author was bound to pay his rent, send his children to church and school, and behave in soberly and cleanly fashion, that for a long time Bohemia scoffed, and called him aristocrat. Now that irregular life on the part of an author is more exceptional than on that of almost any other worker, W. M. T. would have been delighted to see the tables turned, and an author suing for redress for attacks on his moral character. But I hope that this will be the last of such cases—personalities are anachronisms.

## MUSIC.

The Italian Opera Buffa company at the Lyceum Theatre have agreeably varied their performances by producing Donizetti's lively comic opera "Don Pasquale," which was very effectively given there on Monday. As the farcical old Don in love with the beautiful young widow, Norina, Signor Borella had another opportunity for displaying his powers as a buffo singer and actor of exceptional merit. Mdlle. Calisto, as Norina, sang and acted with much grace and liveliness; and Signor Piccioli gained much deserved applause in several instances, and an encore in the favourite serenade, "Com' è gentil." Signor Torelli added to the efficiency of the cast by his clever acting and singing as Doctor Malatesta. Signor Petrella's "Le Precauzioni" is announced as the next novelty.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert Madame Schumann appeared, for the first time there this season. Her principal performance was in Mendelssohn's second concerto, a work belonging to his middle period—that is, about ten years before his untimely death, in 1847. In every quality of energy, brilliancy, refinement, and expression, Madame Schumann's playing was throughout admirable; and similar high merits were displayed by her in three short unaccompanied solo pieces—Robert Schumann's "Schlummerlied," Hiller's "Zur Gitarre," and Mendelssohn's capriccio in E minor (from op. 16), the latter a substitution for the previous piece, which was encored. Mr. G. A. Macfarren's bright and melodious overture to his opera "Don Quixote" was given for the first time at these concerts, and probably received the finest performance it has yet had in this country. Robert Schumann's romantic and imaginative overture to "Manfred" was admirably played, as on former occasions, and evidently produced a stronger impression than before—a result that must follow repetition of music so original and so long opposed by critical prejudices that are fast giving way. The symphony was Mozart's in E flat. Madame Vanzini and Signor Caravoglia were the vocalists.

Mr. Charles Hallé reappeared at this week's Monday Popular Concert, when his solo was Weber's sonata in D minor, the third of four such pieces in which the composer of "Der Freischütz" has impressed on pianoforte music the same glowing romanticism that colours so largely his dramatic works. The vigour and energy of the opening "allegro feroce," the rather mild grace of the "andante con moto" (the weakest portion of the sonata), and the vivacity and rapidity of the last and best movement were alike finely rendered by the excellent artist named, who, in conjunction with Herr Joachim, gave a finished reading of the last of Beethoven's ten sonatas for piano and violin in G major. The same artists, with the addition of Herrn Straus and Daubert, played Mendelssohn's pianoforte quartet in F minor, the second of three, all composed between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, and having marvellously precocious indications of the great career to follow. Mozart's beautiful quintet in G minor—belonging to the year (1787) of "Don Giovanni" and other fine works—commenced the concert, which included two new songs by M. Gounod, "The sun is bright" and "The fountain mingles with the river." Finely sung by Mr. Santley, the latter was encored, and both will no doubt be in demand from the publishers, Messrs. Chappell, of New Bond-street. M. Zerbini, as on many former occasions, was efficient, both as accompanist of the vocal music and as second viola in the quintet, in which, as in the quartet, Herr Daubert was a highly satisfactory substitute for Signor Piatti, who was absent from illness.

Mdlle. Carreno's matinée musicale took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, when her brilliant pianoforte-playing was the principal feature in a varied programme. Madame Fumagalli was the vocalist, and Signor Sivori solo violinist.

## THEATRES.

Our present dramatic interest lies with the French plays which, at the little theatre named from Charing-cross, flourish under the distaff of Mdlle. Déjazet. On Saturday the performance commenced with the merest trifle, called "La Suite à Demain." The interest, though very slight, is sufficient for a *lever de rideau*. It was followed by a piece of greater pretension, named "Gentil-Bernard," by MM. Dumanoir et Clairville. The piece is loosely constructed, and the action not rapid enough to retain continuous attention. The waits, amounting to four in number, are too long for an audience unaccustomed to vacate the theatre for the neighbouring café. This difference in our customs should be taken into consideration by the management, and has no doubt proved prejudicial to this and other similar speculations. "La Joie Fait Peur" has been revived, and, as might have been expected, with great success. The theatre was filled with a brilliant audience of the highest class.

At the Surrey we are treated with a robust sensational drama, entitled "Ruth; or, a Poor Girl's Life in London." The piece owes its chief attractions to stage appointments and some picturesque scenery. Its interest is dependent on the well-worn poaching business; and the heroine, Ruth Drake, is the daughter of a criminal who is transported for a raid on Mr. Worth's estate. Mr. Worth in the course of the piece becomes Sir John Worth, a banker, in partnership with a Mr. Francis Lucas, affianced to Ruth, but who proves faithless. Mr. Worth, too, had in early days sought the hand of Drake's wife; so that there is a sentimental alliance between the characters. Then there is a Lord Fernfield, whose jewels are deposited at Worth's bank, which Lucas misappropriates, and pledges with a pawnbroker, who happens to know all the parties and inadvertently betrays Lucas's secret. Lord Fernfield demands his jewels; but they are not to be found, and Worth denounces Lucas for a villain. Worth soon after dies, but not without righting the wrongs suffered by Ruth, who survives to enjoy prosperity. Among the scenery we have a set of Covent-Garden Market, and St. George's Church, Hanover-square; and much of the action is pantomimic. To these also we may add scenes of Fernfield, Hampstead Heath, and the Pawnbroker's Farm. From such facts we may gather that the authors, Messrs. C. H. Ross and P. Richards, understand the business of catering for a transpontine audience.

We have now briefly to notice two sensational pieces—one performed at the Alfred Theatre, and the other at the King's Cross. That at the former is entitled "Elfin's Point; or, the Eddystone Lighthouse." We cannot venture to detail the plot, which confounds all probability and scorns consistency; but Mr. Giovannelli manifestly understands his audience, who were pleased with the extravagance of the incidents.

The drama at the King's Cross is entitled "Worth a Struggle." The piece is in four acts, and commanded the favour of the audience. But the plot could with difficulty be made intelligible to the reader. It shows knowledge of stage effect, and is stated to be the composition of Mr. Waldron, the stage-manager. It was acted very respectably. Mr. J. Denis Coyne sustained the principal part of Dick Hazard with con-

siderable ability, and promises to become in no long time an efficient actor.

Miss Julia Daly, an eccentric American actress, has appeared at the Adelphi, in "Our Female American Cousin," and nightly amuses the audience with her quaint doings.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES

## IN MARCH.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Uranus on the 3rd, Mars on the 8th, Saturn on the 15th, Mercury on the 20th, Venus on the 23rd, Jupiter on the 27th, and Uranus on the 30th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 10th, and most distant from it on the 26th. The following occultations may be observed during the month:—

Date.	Star's or Planet's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
March 2.	Uranus	—	15 25	16 19
" 3.	η Cancri	6	11 10	12 19
" 3.	39 Cancri	6	15 1	15 58
" 3.	40 Cancri	6	15 5	16 1
" 28.	μ Geminorum	3	10 1	10 53
" 30.	μ <sup>2</sup> Cancri	5½	9 0	10 12

Mercury will be unfavourably situated for observation during March. On the 28th he will be in superior conjunction with the Sun.

Venus may be observed near the western horizon soon after sunset. On the 7th she will set at 7.30 p.m., on the 22nd at 8.35 p.m., and on the 27th at 8.50 p.m., or 2h. 28m. after the Sun. Her apparent diameter on the 31st is equal to 11.5s. She will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd.

Mars may now be well observed, being visible throughout the greater part of the night. He rises on the 2nd at 7.32 p.m., on the 17th at 6.4 p.m., and on the 27th at 5.3 a.m., and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 8th. He will be in opposition to the Sun on the morning of the 20th.

Jupiter appears to be a brilliant object in the southern sky during the evening hours. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th at 5.6 p.m. His apparent diameter will be 37.5s. on the 2nd, and 34.3s. on the 31st. Transits of the satellites and their shadows may be observed on the evenings of the following dates at 8 p.m.: 3rd, 5th, and 14th.

Saturn will be visible as a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 3.56 a.m., and on the 27th at 2.24 a.m., or 3h. 17m. before the Sun. He will be situated about a degree north of the Moon on the morning of the 15th.

Uranus will be favourably situated for telescopic examination in March. He is situated in Gemini, and may be observed near the Moon on the 3rd and 30th.

The troops at Aldershot, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., are being exercised in a new system of outpost duties.

Mr. Edward S. Gordon, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed arbiter in regard to questions arising between the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies.

Mautby Hall, about seven miles from Great Yarmouth, the property of Mr. Fellowes, of Shottisham, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

A short bill, perhaps the shortest bill that was ever introduced into Parliament, was printed last Saturday. After four lines of the enactment there comes this solitary clause:—"From and after the passing of this Act the twenty-second section of 'the Juries Act, 1870,' shall be repealed."

The Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, the wife of the commanding officer, attended at the Armoury House, Finsbury, last week, and distributed the prizes for swordsmanship, field-battery prizes, and prizes for carbine and rifle shooting which have been won during the past year by members of the Honourable Artillery Company.

The Poor-Law Board have authorised the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District to raise a further sum of £12,500 for additional works at Hampstead Hospital, also £1000 for additional works at Caterham Asylum. The managers have applied for authority to borrow a further sum of £1000 additional for Leavesden Asylum.

The Peabody Fund for the poor of London is still growing. According to the annual statement of the trustees, the first trust now amounts to £178,733. Five groups of buildings under it, situated at Spitalfields, Islington, Shadwell, Westminster, and Chelsea, afford collectively accommodation for 498 families. The trustees possess a site at Bermondsey, which has not yet been built upon. The second donation of Mr. Peabody, to the amount of £200,000, became available for building purposes in July, 1869, and its accrued interest amounts to £13,918 1s. 7d. To this gift Mr. Peabody added, by his last will and testament, £150,000; but, in accordance with the terms of the bequest, this latter sum will not be conveyed to the trustees until the year 1873. Under this trust there are now in course of construction sixteen detached blocks of buildings on the premises purchased last year, and formerly known as the Magdalene Hospital Estate. This property will afford dwellings for upwards of 300 families. The trustees have also a desirable site at Chelsea, situated on Cheyne-walk, available for future requirements.

A Treasury minute has been issued establishing a new code of regulations on education. The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education having considered the various sections of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, which affect the Parliamentary grant for public education, administered by the Education Department, have resolved to substitute for the code of minutes and regulations under which the grant is now distributed the new code, and to adopt the following course in introducing this new code:—Grants to elementary schools which fall due up to March 31, 1871, inclusive, will be made according to the terms of the code of 1870. Grants to elementary day schools which fall due on and after April 30, 1871, will be made according to the terms of the new code. Grants to united schools and to evening schools which fall due up to Feb. 29, 1872, inclusive, will continue to be made at the rate prescribed by the code of 1870, and according to the terms of articles 135—149 of that code. The deduction prescribed by article 32 (c) of the new code will not be enforced during the year ending March 31, 1872, if the number of candidates admitted at the inspector's visit in the course of that year be sufficient to complete the staff of pupil-teachers required by that article. Grants to training-schools for the current year will be made according to the terms of the new code. In Scotland grants in aid of the establishment and maintenance of elementary schools will, until further notice, continue to be made according to the regulations now in force. Subject to the above exceptions, all the articles of the code of minutes and regulations hitherto in force are hereby cancelled.



GENERAL BOURBAKS' ARMY AT TRAVERS, IN THE CANTON OF NEUFCHATEL, SWITZERLAND.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## INHALATION OF GASES—ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Professor Odling began his fifth lecture on Davy's Discoveries in Chemistry, on Thursday week, by referring to the absorability of nitric oxide gas by a solution of the green sulphate of iron being accompanied by the production of olive brown fumes, the acquisition of an acid reaction, and the conversion of the green into a red sulphate; and to Davy's proving that these phenomena were due to the presence of air, from which the oxygen was taken up. When the gas was collected over mercury, and air absolutely excluded, they did not occur. The Professor then referred to Priestley's account of the agreeable effects of breathing oxygen gas, enjoyed only by himself and his two mice, and to his judicious remark that, as the gas made a candle burn quickly, so life might probably be shortened by inhaling it—we might live too fast. Davy's introduction to Dr. Beddoes by Mr. Davies Gilbert led to his appointment as superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution at Liverpool in 1798, and thus to his profound study of the gases, and more especially of nitrous oxide, afterwards termed "laughing gas." Professor Odling read extracts from Davy's papers, in which he describes how breathing this gas produced in himself highly thrilling, pleasurable sensations, resembling those of intoxication, with great excitement of the animal spirits and a tendency to laugh. His prophetic suggestion, made seventy years ago, that this gas might be used as an anaesthetic, has been remarkably fulfilled in its employment for that purpose in dentistry and other minor surgical operations. The apparatus for this purpose, constructed by Messrs. Coxeter, in which the liquefied gas is used, was exhibited by Professor Odling, and stated to be highly successful. In the latter part of the lecture he described and illustrated Galvani's discovery, in 1798, of contortions in the limbs of frogs, produced by connection with metallic conductors; and Volta's reference of the phenomena to the metals. The development of the investigation, in the physiological direction, by Galvani and Aldini, resulted in the demonstration of the existence of nervous muscular currents; and the researches of Volta in the physico-chemical direction led to his discovery of the electric pile, announced to the Royal Society March 20, 1800. On April 30 in the same year Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water by a pile; and thus a new field of research was opened, in which Davy made his most important discoveries.

## THE WOLF ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. James N. Douglass, the engineer of the Trinity House, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 17th inst., gave an account of the erection of the latest of our lighthouses, constructed by the Corporation of the Trinity House on the Wolf, a very dangerous, rugged porphyry rock, situate about nine miles south-west of the Land's End, exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, and overflowed by the sea at high water. Several very strong iron beacons having been swept away by the waves since 1795, the Corporation determined to erect a lighthouse, and, in 1860, instructed their engineer, the late Mr. James Walker, to furnish a design, which was carried into execution by the speaker and his brother William, who succeeded him as resident engineer, in October, 1862. Mr. Douglass commenced his survey on July 1, 1861, and, on returning to the vessel that same day, was hauled on board through the surf by a line fastened round his waist—a mode of embarking frequently afterwards resorted to. The cutting out the foundation began on March 17, 1862, and in that year only twenty-two landings could be effected and eighty-three hours' work done, although the opportunity of even half an hour's work was not neglected. More landings and working-time were obtained in following years; and at last, on July 19, 1869, Sir Frederick Arrow, the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, laid the last stone of the tower. The exact height of this tower is 116 ft. 4½ in., and its diameter at the base, 41 ft. 8 in. It is built of granite, each face stone being dovetailed horizontally and vertically, and secured by strong bolts of yellow metal. The stonework was prepared at Penzance, and conveyed to the rock in barges by means of a steamer; and in the latter portion of the time the blocks were lifted into their position by a steam-winch—probably the first employment of steam power upon a tidal rock. A fog-bell, weighing 5 cwt., is fixed on the lantern-gallery. In the construction of the lantern Mr. Douglass was very much assisted by the advice and assistance of Professor Faraday, the scientific adviser of the Trinity House, and his successor, Professor Tyndall. The lantern itself was constructed by Messrs. Hodge, of Millwall; and its plate-glazing supplied by Messrs. Chance, who also manufactured the optical apparatus, as designed by Mr. James T. Chance, to whose scientific abilities the present excellence of the illumination of our lighthouses is greatly due. The light is of a perfectly distinctive character, being a dioptric light of the first order, exhibiting alternate flashes of red and white at half-minute intervals—the arrangement being adopted after experimental observations by Professor Tyndall and Mr. James Douglass. The illuminating power of each beam is estimated at 31,500 English candles or units of light. The light was first exhibited on Jan. 1, 1870, and has since been regularly continued from sunset to sunrise every night. The total cost of this great and highly-dangerous work was £62,726, and it was effected without loss of life or limb to any of the persons employed, the average being seventy in number at one time. The tower was erected in 809½ hours (only 101 working days of ten hours each), 266 landings having been made in seven years. It contains seven rooms, adapted for living, sleeping, and stores and apparatus. The lecture was illustrated by fine effective diagrams and models, including a revolving dioptric light apparatus, lent by Messrs. Wilkins. Warren De la Rue, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Vice-President, was in the chair.

## SOCRATES.

The Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, the late Regius Professor of Greek, gave the first of a course of three lectures on Socrates on Saturday last. He began with remarks on the little we know of the sayings and doings of many of our greatest men, and yet we are able to form a tolerably just idea of their characters, since that depends rather upon the quality than the quantity of the materials. But in this we are often baffled by the difference in the character of the biographers themselves, since each of these is apt to regard his subject from his own point of view, and to see him as he sees himself. This is especially the case with Socrates, whose life has been described by two men of very opposite characters:—The first is Xenophon, a practical man, a soldier, politician, and rhetorician, no humourist, and not free from vanity, without originality and depth of mind, and regarding things rather from the outside than from the inside. He therefore in his "Memorabilia" represents his master and his friends as much like the rest of the world as possible; greater and better certainly, but not different; a very respectable man, who attended the temples, and therefore could not be justly called impious. Plato, on the other hand, a great genius, a dramatic poet, philosopher, and humourist, while he aimed at closely

describing the life of Socrates in his dialogues, has devoted all his mind to his friend, to the almost total exclusion of himself, and thus to have made it difficult to define their respective relations to each other. The facts of the life of Socrates are few. He was born about 470 B.C., being the son of Sophroniscus, a sculptor, whose art he practised in his early life. But he soon devoted himself to the study of philosophy, without, however, neglecting his duty as a citizen, since he served as a soldier at Potidea, Delium, and Amphipolis, and assisted in the contest with an unbridled democracy. He died by taking poison, according to an unjust sentence, in 309. He considered it to be his special calling to labour for the moral and intellectual improvement of himself and others—regarding it in the light of a divine revelation; and this he fulfilled in interminable conversations everywhere, at all times, and with all sorts of persons, high and low; taking no pay, and giving no methodical course of instruction; not professing to teach, but freely confessing his own ignorance, and his desire to learn with others. By the attraction of his discourse and felicity of illustration he won a large circle of admirers, and laid the foundation of a great and influential school of philosophy. He endeavoured unweariedly to correct all false appearances and conceit of knowledge, in order to clear the way for true knowledge. After alluding to the various opinions respecting the daemon or inward monitor of Socrates, and noting some characteristics of his teaching, such as his combination of cynicism and geniality, of piety and freedom of thought, and his delicate irony, Mr. Jowett gave a concise summary of the character of Socrates, as given by Xenophon and Plato, and then described him as he might be regarded at the present day, going into general society, questioning our statesmen, poets, lawyers, artists, divines, and scientific men, for the sole purpose of convicting all of ignorance and turning their minds to truth and virtue—the language being generally given in the very words of Socrates, as given by Plato. The lecture was concluded by the reading of several interesting extracts from Plato and Xenophon testifying to the highly moral and charming character of their great teacher and friend.

## NUTRITION OF THE BLOOD.

Professor M. Foster began his sixth lecture on the Nutrition of Animals, on Tuesday last, with the consideration of the means by which and the condition in which the products of digestion enter into and form part of the blood. After alluding to the circulation of the blood from the heart through the arteries, capillaries, and veins, and thus back to the heart again, he described the Portal system—the capillaries comprised in the liver, in passing through which the blood derived from the digestion of proteids is subjected to careful scrutiny, and cleared of deleterious matters before it enters the heart. While digestion is proceeding, there is an enormous flow of blood to the organs engaged to supply the requisite fluids, while the rest of the body is nearly bloodless and should be at rest; and the old saying, "Eat till you're cold, and you'll live till you're old," is physiologically true—a flushed, hot skin during digestion being an unhealthy sign. The products of fat, sugar, and starch do not pass through the Portal system, but are mixed with lymph and enter the blood directly. The Professor said that these are the changes which we know by observation that food undergoes, and no views of nutrition can be satisfactory which do not accord with them; but, when examining into the digestibility of food, many circumstances must be considered. Food that is digestible by one person is frequently poison to another; and every stomach is thus a law to itself. Even the presence of one kind of food has been proved to influence the digestion of another; thus, sudden deprivation of fat may affect the digestion of the lean, and is not simply the loss of fat. And so with other articles of diet. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the blood itself, described as an independent living tissue, composed of white and red cells or corpuscles and fluid plasma, and dying as soon as it escapes from the body, when it coagulates. Its fluidity and motion appear to depend upon mutual actions and reactions between itself and the blood vessels, by which a certain equilibrium is maintained, and every particle in its course seems to obey a command. The death of the blood is not irrevocable; and blood from which the clot has been removed has been injected into the veins of exhausted persons with great advantage. Blood is really an epitome of the body, as it contains a very little of every part of it. All the products of digestion pass into it; by it all the tissues are formed; and with the food it also conveys the all-important element, oxygen.

Captain Noble, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Pressure of Fired Gunpowder, at the evening meeting, on March 3.

The fifth annual soirée of the Old Change Microscopical Society was held, on Tuesday evening, with great success.

The *Levant Herald* states that the branch of the new Ottoman Club at Stamboul, the Endjumeni Ulfet, which has formed itself into a literary society, is about to publish "The Letters of Lord Chesterfield" in Turkish. The members have also undertaken the compilation of a complete Turkish dictionary on the model of the dictionary of the French Academy.

The Norseman arrived at Plymouth, on Monday, from the Cape, whence she started on the 19th ult. She brings nine packages of diamonds, valued at £6000, and fourteen cases of ostrich feathers, besides other goods. The Cape Parliament is to meet in April next. Diamonds of great value are still being discovered.

The correspondent in China of the *New York Times* writes to that journal:—"The first railroad in China was formally tried by Li-Hung-Chang on his taking charge of the Tien-Tsin Arsenal; a tramway of some three miles, extending around the establishment. This will, doubtless, be the parent of a railroad system ultimately as grand in its distances as our own. Li expressed himself as much pleased, and looked as if he thought it an improvement upon the 'Pekin cart.' With all his anti-foreign feeling, I should not be surprised if he became the first patron of the iron road in this country. He likes our inventions, but hates our persons."

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, last Saturday, it was stated, in the report of the Hampstead Hospital Committee, that during the past fortnight two of the new blocks had been opened for the reception of smallpox patients. The number of applications for admission did not diminish, and the mortality kept at the same ratio as before—the deaths during the fortnight numbering thirty-six. There was still a difference of 34 per cent in favour of vaccination when a fatal result ensued.—A deputation from the board, on Monday, waited upon Mr. Goschen and stated that by March 6 they hoped to have accommodation for 1200 smallpox patients. On being asked whether he thought this sufficient, the President of the Poor-Law Board replied that still further accommodation was necessary.

## THE QUEEN'S COURT.

Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-room shortly after three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were:—The Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), Viscountess Clifden (Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting), Lady Codrington (Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting), the Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Mary Lascelles (Maids of Honour in Waiting), and the usual officers of the household. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, the Maharajah and Maharani, Dhuleep Singh, his Imperial Highness the uncle of the Mikado of Japan, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and other illustrious foreigners were present.

The Queen wore a black corded silk dress with a train, trimmed with crape and jet, and a head-dress of large pearls over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace composed of four rows of large pearls, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a train of rich black poult de soie, edged with satin and tulle, a petticoat of black with bouillons, and tunic of tulle, with satin bows. Head-dress—a small tiara of emeralds and diamonds, with feathers and veil. Indian ornaments of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish order.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a train of white moire antique, trimmed with Honiton lace, a white tulle petticoat, with deep flounce of Honiton lace, and sprays of white roses, with black leaves; a tiara and ornaments of diamonds, and the orders of Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha order.

Princess Louise wore a train of rich white silk, trimmed with ruches of the same, and a tulle petticoat over glacé, trimmed with bows of violet velvet. Head-dress—violet velvet, diamonds, feathers, and veil; diamond ornaments, and the orders of Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The diplomatic circle was attended by most of the foreign Ministers. Several ladies and gentlemen, foreigners of distinction, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty.

Presentations were made to her Majesty as under:—

Lord Avelan,	Miss Katharine Hammond.
Lieutenant-General Sir R. Airey.	Miss Edith Harriet Kerr.
The Earl of Camperdown.	Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay.
The Hon. Charles Eliot.	Miss Mary Egidie Lindsay.
Viscount Enfield, M.P.	Mr. Shaw Lefevre.
Mr. Erskine, of Cardross.	Miss Loftus.
Lady Horatia Erskine.	Sir Donald F. M. Leod.
Mr. Thomas Henry Farrer.	Mr. Arthur Peel, M.P.
The Hon. Miss Harris.	Field Marshal Sir G. Pollock.
Captain Robert Hall, R.N.	The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Major-General F. P. Haines.	The Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P.
Mr. Hibbert, M.P.	Lady Constance Wodehouse.
Mrs. Hibbert.	

## THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

At the request of a correspondent whose special acquaintance with the history and working of this institution enables him to furnish us with much information on the subject, we add the following to the notice of the hospital given in our columns last week. The report of the Recent Commission of Inquiry shows that the land on which the hospital is built, and the building itself, were acquired without any demand upon Parliamentary grants, the first vote for its support bearing date eighteen years after it was founded. The grounds surrounding the hospital are open to the public, and constitute one of those lungs of the metropolis which the present Prime Minister recently declared it the duty of every Government to maintain intact. The hospital funds, independently of its Parliamentary support, amount to £3000 a year, and from these, wholly, are the grounds kept in order for the recreation of the pensioners and the public. The inmates of the hospital, 540 in number, are recruited from the 60,000 out-pensioners, on the principle of selection that certain infirmities from wounds, disease, or old age, render it necessary that a man should be cared for in a place of this sort, particularly when bereft by the accidents of life of near relatives who might nurse him in his weakness or sufferings. No common rate of money pension would satisfy the wants attendant on such afflictions. Five hundred and thirty-seven pensioners were found at Chelsea when the Commission sat. Their ages averaged between sixty and seventy years; ninety-two of them were in the infirmary, and the physician in his evidence certified that not less than 320 would require medical care and attention for the rest of their lives. It is sometimes stated that a good proportion of the Chelsea Funds is absorbed in payment of military officers, who acquire valuable retirements there, which are at the same time sinecures as to duty. But the fact is, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Adjutant, and Captains—nine persons in all, and the only retired military officers at Chelsea—draw not more than £1100 amongst them, in addition to the half pay or other allowances enjoyed before, and independently of their respective appointments. Excluding the Governor's allowance, the payment of these officers averages £75 each. Nearly all suffer from severe wounds, and all from injuries derived from active service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert has been appointed her Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad.

Mr. Arthur N. Birch, of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Penang and its dependencies during Sir H. St. George Ord's leave of absence in England.

The ships on the West Coast of Africa are ordered to rendezvous off the Gold Coast, to be present at the ceremony of the transfer of the Dutch settlements to England.

It is shown by the last Census that 59,182 of the inhabitants of Brussels speak only French, 121,111 only Flemish, and 96,607 both languages; 150,265 know how to read and to write, and 129,059 are completely ignorant.

Mrs. Russell Gurney and Mrs. Salis Schwabe, treasurers of the Ladies' Association for the Widows and Orphans of the War, beg to acknowledge a donation of £497 14s. 7d. (the proceeds of a draught of £500), forwarded by the secretary of the association at Adelaide, South Australia.

The annual meeting of Dissenting deputies was held, on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel. Resolutions were passed accepting the early introduction of the University Tests Bill as affording a reasonable hope of its passing this Session, approving the Burials Bill as introduced by Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., and declaring that the time had arrived for pressing forward Mr. Miall's proposition to disendow the Church of England.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## COUNT VON MENSDORFF POUILLY.

His Serene Highness Prince Alexander Constantine Albert, K.C.B., Count von Mensdorff Pouilly, General in the Austrian army, and Governor of Bohemia, died on the 14th inst., at his seat of government, Prague. Count Alexander Mensdorff Pouilly, who was first cousin of the Queen, was born Aug. 4, 1813, the second son of Emanuel, Count von Mensdorff Pouilly, G.C.B., by Princess Sophia Frederica Caroline Louisa, his wife, eldest daughter of H.S.H. Francis Frederick Anthony, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld, and sister of H.R.H. the late Duchess of Kent. At an early age he entered the Austrian infantry, and served afterwards in the Uhlans and Hussars. In the campaign of 1849 he gained his commission of Colonel, and won the Cross of Maria Theresa on the field of Comorn. Attaining in the following year the rank of General of Brigade, he entered on a new career, and gained distinction as a diplomatist, first, in London, on the occasion of the Schleswig-Holstein war, and then on an embassy to St. Petersburg. The Count married, April 28, 1857, Countess Alexandra Maria, second daughter of Joseph, Prince of Dietrichstein-Nicolsburg, and leaves one son and one daughter. In consequence of the Count's marriage, the Emperor Francis Joseph conferred on him the title, name, and arms of Prince de Dietrichstein. The dignity of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire had been granted in 1621, by Ferdinand II., to Prince Francis de Dietrichstein, Cardinal Bishop of Olmutz.

## LADY ADELAIDE DE TRAFFORD.

Lady Adelaide de Trafford, whose death is just announced, was the wife of John Randolph de Trafford, Esq., brother of the present Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., of Trafford Park, in the county of Lancaster, and the youngest daughter of Charles Murray, second Earl Cathcart, G.C.B. Her Ladyship was born July 13, 1833, was married July 13, 1850, and leaves three sons and two daughters.

## LADY YOUNG.

Dame Caroline Young, widow of Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart., M.P. for Bucks, died on the 15th inst., aged fifty-seven, at her residence, Inverness-terrace. Her Ladyship was daughter and coheiress of John Norris, Esq., of Hughenden House, Bucks; was married March 27, 1832; and had (with two daughters, Elizabeth Sophia, wife of James G. Russell, Esq., younger, of Aden, and Caroline Louisa, wife of Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.) three sons, who all, in succession, inherited their father's baronetcy. The two eldest died in the Crimea—one, Sir William Norris Young, of the 23rd Fusiliers, having been killed at Alma. The only survivor is the present Sir Charles Lawrence Young, seventh Baronet. Lady Young's ancestral seat, Hughenden, is now the residence of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

## MR. SIDEBOTTOM, M.P.

James Sidebottom, Esq., of Acres Bank, M.P. for Stalybridge, died on the 14th inst. He was born, in 1824, the son of Edward Sidebottom, Esq., received his education at Manchester Grammar School, and married, in 1849, Margaret, eldest daughter of John William Nowell, Esq., of Heyrod and Dewsbury. An extensive cotton manufacturer at Stalybridge, he was chosen Mayor of the town three years in succession—1864, 1865, and 1866; in 1867 appointed a magistrate for Lancashire, and in 1868 elected the first M.P. for Stalybridge, a newly-created Parliamentary borough. His politics were Conservative.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas De Grey, Baron Walsingham, D.C.L., of Merton Hall, near Thetford, Norfolk; and 23, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, was proved in the London Court on the 10th inst., and the personality sworn under £70,000; the executors appointed being the Right Hon. Emily Elizabeth Julia, Baroness Walsingham, his Lordship's second wife, daughter of the second Lord Rendlesham; the Right Hon. Thomas De Grey, Baron Walsingham, his son by the first marriage; and Edward Partington, Esq., of Davies-street, Grosvenor-square. To the latter he leaves a legacy of £500. His Lordship was admitted a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1827, and succeeded to the barony in 1839. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk. The will is dated Oct. 27, 1864, and a codicil Jan. 8, 1870; and his Lordship died Dec. 31 last, aged sixty-six. He bequeaths to his wife, in addition to any other provision, a legacy of £2000, and a sum of £200 for her Ladyship to expend in charity as she may think proper. He has given special directions as to the disposition of the family plate, diamonds, and jewellery. There are legacies to several members of his family, a legacy of £100 to his agent, and legacies of various amounts to his in and out door servants, and 19 gs. to the clerks in Gosling's banking-house. The real estate and the residue of the personal he leaves to his son and successor, the present Baron.

The will of Sir George Hayter, Knt., dated June 25, 1867, was proved in London on the 1st inst., and the personality in England sworn under £8000. Sir George was Principal Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty of History and Portraits, and member of the Academies of Fine Arts of Rome, Florence, Bologna, Parma, and Venice. He was also a Knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia. He died at the age of seventy-eight.

The will of Colonel James Roger Western, of Park-square West, Regent's Park, a Colonel on the retired list of the corps of engineers in the service of the late East India Company at their Bengal establishment, was proved, in London, under £35,000 personality in England. The executors and trustees appointed are Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Western, his brother, of the Madras army; Charles Samuel Goodwyn, Esq., of The Hollies, Clapton; and Lieutenant-Colonel George Mowbray Lys, C.B., 20th Regiment. The will bears date Nov. 26, 1870; and the gallant Colonel died Jan. 13 last. He has left several legacies to relatives and friends. To his brother and executor, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Western, a legacy of £1000; to each of his servants 19 gs., and his apparel to be divided amongst them. He bequeaths his real estate and the residue of the personal estate in trust for his daughter, Catherine Charlotte, the wife of Major-General Charles Henry Hutchinson, Royal Artillery.

The will of the Venerable W. H. Hale, M.A., Archdeacon of London, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and late Master of the Charterhouse, was proved under £12,000 personality.

The will of the Rev. C. Atlay, M.A., late Rector of Barrowden, Rutlandshire, was proved under £12,000.

The *Observer* states that Mr. Leslie Stephen has been appointed to the editorship of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Not only is Mr. Stephen well qualified to fill this post, but there is a special fitness in the editorship of the *Cornhill* being held by a son-in-law of the great novelist under whose auspices the *Cornhill Magazine* was first produced.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* The answers to numerous Chess communications must stand over to our next. PROBLEM NO. 1408.—There can be no doubt, we believe, that Mr. Coates has overlooked the solution of this Problem, sent to us by a host of correspondents, beginning with—1. K to K 3rd; 2. Q to Q 2nd.

M. TURF, FIELD AND FARM, New York.—You have made a slight error in attributing the notes in the game between Mr. Anderssen and Steinlen, which you gave, Feb. 3, to the party named. Not a line of them was written either by or for him. This we can positively vouch.

SEELOR, COLOGNE, and Others.—The variation suggested in the solution of Problem 1408, Mr. White's second move—viz., 2. Q to Q 4th—appears to us quite sound, and to give a much more artistic finish than the composer's line of play. With regard to Problem 1408, 1409, and 1410, see notices below.

T. C. Oxford.—We believe it is extinct.

S. B. Middle Temple.—We recommend you to join the St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's, 2. Your solution of Problem No. 1407 by 1. B to Q 2nd is wrong. You forgot that Black can claim a Knight for his Queen's Pawn.

A. SANSON.—There is not sufficient point in it for publication.

M. P., W. C. B., and Others.—In Problem No. 1407 it appears to us that the mate, as you observe, can be equally given in the stipulated number of moves, whether the Rook be moved in the first instance to Q 4th, to Q 8th, or to Q 2nd. We should like,

however, to hear what the composer says on the subject.

ZERO.—The peculiar example of the Knight's Tour promised, we shall be glad to see.

J. H. LAYNG.—We are obliged by your attention, but believe the old classic poetry of Longfellow will be more pleasing.

FABRICIUS.—Quite true.

L. H.—We will find a more remarkable property in the sum of numbers in our next Tour, No. 111.

F. P. BALKWILL.—Many thanks for your obliging offer. At present, however, we are suffering from a plethora of such contributions.

BUMP'S Tour is received with thanks, and shall have deserved attention.

C. B. D.—It is possible so to arrange the Knight's Tour that the numbers indicating the order in which the Knight is moved shall sum up in all columns, vertical and horizontal alike. We purpose giving a "Magic Square," where the figures harmonise thus beautifully, very shortly.

L. M., Inverness.—Much too obvious.

J. LOWDEN.—Problems in five moves, unless by composers of acknowledged pre-eminence, are not looked at.

I. PIERCE.—No. 1 is not up to our standard. No. 2 admits of an easy mate in two moves, by 1. R to K B sq.

F. P. BALKWILL.—Decidedly better than your previous attempt.

E. H. KNUTSFORD.—You were entitled to claim any piece you choose—Queen, Rook, Bishop, or Knight, without regard to what pieces you had on the board.

V. GORGIA.—We have examined with much pleasure the Tours marked 5, 6, 7, and 8. The figures are beautiful; those in 5 and 8 particularly so.

T. M'INTYRE; T. T. of Tottedge; and Others.—The proposed moves for solving

Problem No. 1405—namely, 1. K to K 5th; 2. R from K to K 2nd, &c.

I. E. BUCKLAND.—The key-move is 1. R to Q 8th.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1407 has been received from W. G. Box and Cox, D. B., A. Wood; C. de S., Blister; Bird—eye, A. P., C., Kup, Cépides, Eatow, Seeler, E. Walker, C. R. Baxter, H. F., A. E. Staffor, Veritas, E. de A. and de Goria, G. N. Keynes, H. Richardson, Peregrine, W. D., E. J. N., F. C. S., W. Nasmith, Pip, C. Chapman, C. B. D., and Fabrice, of Dieppe.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 1, has been received, since the publication of previous lists, from B. Graham, U.S.; G. T. Seville; Dr. W. S. Lidiam, New York (a complete solution, geometrically, numerically, and poetically); F. B. M., Münster; Rhenish Provinces; John Hallowill, Sherbrook, Canada (another very perfect solution); A. Edghill and Joseph Briggs of Barbados; H. D. of Gibraltar; D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 2, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 3, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 4, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 5, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 6, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 7, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 8, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 9, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 10, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 11, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 12, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 13, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 14, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 15, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 16, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 17, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 18, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 19, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 20, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 21, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 22, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 23, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 24, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 25, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 26, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 27, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 28, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 29, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 30, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 31, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 32, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 33, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 34, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 35, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 36, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 37, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 38, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 39, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 40, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 41, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 42, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 43, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 44, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 45, has been received from D. T. W. B., Q. B., K. S., and Others.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. 46, has been



"BOY BLOWING," BUBBLES BY THE LATE W. HUNT.



BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS: EFFECTS OF A SHELL BURSTING IN THE THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES OF A HOUSE.

## "BOY BLOWING BUBBLES."

This drawing, by our English master of water colours, William Hunt, is the property of Miss Burdett Coutts, and forms an item in the loan portion of the Exhibition for the Benefit of the Distressed Peasantry of France. We take the occasion of engraving the drawing to announce that the very attractive exhibition referred to is now transferred from the rooms of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, to the rooms, No. 25, Old Bond-street, where we trust it will continue to receive the support of the benevolent public. As regards the drawing itself, comment is scarcely needed. It is one of a class by the same painter with which all must be familiar, and a class of which we had already engraved samples. William Hunt, as a painter of boys, is almost on a par with William Hunt, the painter of still-life par excellence; and this is one of the most characteristic examples of his power in the former category.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

It was announced by Lord Dufferin, yesterday week, that the Government intend to bring in a bill this Session to amend the law in Ireland relating to bankruptcy and imprisonment for debt, and to assimilate it to the English law. Lord Camperdown laid on the table Sir Spencer Robinson's reply to Mr. Childers's minute on the loss of the Captain, and also the correspondence between the Admiralty and Sir James Hope.

At the instance of Lord Kimberley, the West African Settlements Bill was, on Monday, read the second time, its object being to enable the authorities in our colonies in that region to punish persons who, having committed crimes outside their boundaries, come into the settlements and stay there with impunity, as is the case at present. The second reading of the Benefices Resignation Bill was moved by the Bishop of Winchester, who urged the expediency of allowing Incumbents incapacitated by age or infirmity to retire on pensions. The bill was opposed by Lord Romilly, on the ground that it would tend rather to the injury than the benefit of the Church, by diminishing the independence of the clergy; but the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Harrowby, Lord Cairns, and Lord Stanhope spoke in its favour, and the second reading was agreed to.

On Tuesday Princess Louise's Annuity Bill, the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill, and the Juries' Act (1870) Amendment Bill were severally read the second time; and the West African Settlements Bill was passed through Committee. Lord Oranmore and Browne asked Earl Granville for an explanation with regard to Mr. Gladstone's famous letter to Mr. Dease, and also for copies of despatches which the Foreign Secretary and his predecessor had addressed to foreign Governments in reference to the interests of the "Sovereign Pontiff." Earl Granville, after a protest against the vagueness of the notice which Lord Oranmore had given, promised to produce the despatches. Lord Malmesbury asked a question which gave the Foreign Secretary the opportunity of defending the conduct of the Foreign Office towards the British residents in Paris during the siege.

On Thursday Princess Louise's Annuity Bill passed through Committee. The Earl of Carnarvon, in moving for a series of returns connected with our national defences, took occasion to comment upon the recent statement made in the other House by Mr. Cardwell when introducing his scheme for the reorganisation of the Army, characterising such scheme as utterly inadequate for the attainment of the object in view, and one of the most extravagant ever proposed by a Minister in Parliament. Lord Northbrooke, in defending the scheme of the Minister for War, deprecated any discussion of the Army Estimates before they had been formally placed before Parliament. In the course of a lengthened discussion, the Duke of Cambridge admitted that he should have been better pleased to see the present system amended than an entirely new scheme introduced. He denied that he ever stood in the way of any improvement in the organisation of the Army. On the contrary, he had warmly supported every measure calculated to promote the efficiency of the whole service and the interests of the soldier. The motion was ultimately agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, several questions were raised. The first was that of Indian finance. On this subject Mr. Fawcett moved the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry, to include the general administration of the affairs of India; but, on its being intimated that the Government would themselves propose a Committee, he withdrew his motion. Then came a debate on the French and German war, which was begun by Mr. A. Herbert, who moved a resolution affirming that it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to act in concert with other neutral Powers to obtain moderate terms of peace. He quoted largely from the Bluebook, in order to show that England refused all concerted action with the other Powers, either to prevent the war or to bring about a peace. Many of the speakers who followed complained bitterly of the policy of the Government as having humiliated the country before Europe. Sir R. Peel strongly supported this view, and maintained that the irresolute policy of the Government had led to the obliteration of the influence of England in Europe. Other members, including Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Hersman, Sir H. Bulwer, and Mr. Muntz, took a different view, and regarded the motion as impolitic and ill-timed; while Sir Henry Hope denounced the peace-at-any-price party. Mr. Torrens appealed to the Government to intercede for France, and Mr. Bass deprecated an extorted peace. Mr. Gladstone agreed that an extorted peace would not be for the future interest of Germany. He believed that neither belligerent wished us to take out of its hands its own function—the statement of its views to the other; and he remarked that England had no reason to be dissatisfied with the position it occupied in European affairs. Mr. Herbert thereupon withdrew his motion; and Lord H. Lennox proceeded to criticise unfavourably the condition of the Board of Admiralty, especially impugning the conduct of the First Lord. Mr. Gladstone energetically defended Mr. Childers from the attacks made upon him, and the discussion was kept up for some time longer by Mr. Corry, Mr. G. Bentinck, and Mr. Baxter. The Juries Act (1870) Amendment Bill was passed through Committee and was read the third time and passed.

On Monday Mr. Gladstone, answering Mr. Stacpoole, stated that the question as to whether there should be a Royal residence in Ireland had been in the view of the Government, but he was not now in a condition to make any positive declaration on the subject. Princess Louise's Annuity Bill passed its third reading without remark. After this the House went into Committee on the University Tests Bill, and agreed to its clauses without alteration, but not without a discussion on two amendments. The first, moved by Mr.

Stevenson, who sought to expunge words which except persons taking a degree in divinity from the operation of the Bill, was negatived by 185 to 140; the second, brought forward by Mr. Fawcett, to omit a proviso that no layman or person not in holy orders shall be eligible to any office which is now restricted to persons in holy orders, was likewise lost, the numbers in this case being 182 to 160. Mr. W. E. Forster then moved for leave to bring in a bill providing that votes at Parliamentary and municipal elections shall be taken by ballot. Its principal provisions he stated were—to secure complete secrecy; to abolish scrutiny; to guard against the use of forged voting papers and against the voting papers being tampered with; to abolish nomination and declaration days; to make it unlawful to have committee-rooms in public-houses; and to throw the expenses of the returning officers on the constituencies. The right hon. gentleman was followed by Mr. Leathem, who considered the bill a decided improvement on that of last year; by Mr. G. Bentinck, who expressed his belief that it would be a most unpopular measure; by Sir Dominic Corrigan, who made a humorous speech in its favour; by Mr. Beresford-Hope, who approved of the abolition of nomination day, but was not in favour of secret voting; and by Sir H. Hope and Mr. H. James, who criticised the details of the bill. Leave was then given to bring it in.

Lord Elcho gave notice, on Tuesday, that on the second reading of the Regulation of the Forces Bill he should move that, while entailing fresh and permanent burdens on the nation, it fails to establish our military system on a sound, economical, and enduring basis; and Sir R. Peel intimated that on a future occasion he should bring the subject of Lord Lyons's absence from Paris during the siege formally under the notice of the House. A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Stalybridge, in the room of the late Mr. Sidebottom. The most important business of the night was the debate on Mr. Treveleyan's resolutions relative to army administration. The hon. gentleman repeated the arguments which he employed so actively during the recess against the system which prevails at the Horse Guards. The debate was long and animated; and, after a reply from Mr. Cardwell, a division was taken, and Mr. Treveleyan was beaten by a majority of 118. The figures were:—For the resolution, 83; against it, 201.

On Wednesday the Merchant Shipping Survey Bill, introduced by Mr. Plimsoll, was discussed at some length on the order for its second reading, but was ultimately withdrawn upon an assurance given by the President of the Board of Trade that, in the event of the Merchant Shipping Code Bill of the Government not being likely to pass this Session, the provisions it contains relating to the navigation of unseaworthy merchant vessels should be welded together and passed as a separate and substantial measure without delay. The Game Laws (Scotland) Bill and the Public Parks, &c. (Land), Bill were read the second time. Mr. McLaren brought in his Church Rates Abolition (Scotland) Bill, and Mr. H. Sheridan his Lodgers' Goods Protection Bill. A writ was ordered for the election of a new member for Hereford in the room of Colonel Clive, resigned.

The Marquis of Hartington, on Thursday, gave notice that on Monday he would move for a Committee to inquire into the disturbed state of Westmeath and parts adjacent, with a view to the consideration of its cause and remedy; and he should further move that the said Committee be a secret one. Mr. Gladstone moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the finance and the financial administration of India, the right hon. gentleman indicating in his speech his intention to suggest that such Committee should be a joint one, to be composed of eleven members of each House of Parliament. A discussion thereupon ensued in which grave objections were urged by gentlemen on each side of the House to the Committee being a joint one. Ultimately the motion simply was agreed to. The third reading of the Universities' Tests Bill was carried, after a statement from Mr. Fawcett reiterating the objections he had urged the other night against the provisions requiring the appointment to certain professorships being made conditional to the parties being in holy orders. The Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill was read the second time, as was also the Mines Regulation Bill.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Walter James, Bart., has been appointed a director of the National Gallery, in place of Lord Oyerstone, who retires.

The Zoological Society's collection has just been enriched by the birth of a hippopotamus in their gardens.

The Haberdashers' Company and the Cutlers' Company have each sent 10 gs. towards the expenses of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road.

Mr. E. M. Barry has formally disclaimed any responsibility for the way in which the recent alterations in the Houses of Parliament have been carried out.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode delivered his second lecture on "Polarised Light," at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, on Monday evening.

The bill which the Board of Trade has introduced, with the view to compel the various metropolitan water companies to provide a constant supply of water, has been printed. It provides heavy penalties in case of non-compliance.

Lord Justice James distributed the prizes won by members of the Inns of Court Volunteers during the past season, on Thursday, in Lincoln's Inn Hall. The corps has during the last year largely increased in strength and efficiency.

Sir Edward Sabine, the president of the Royal Society, has sent out cards for two evening receptions, which are to be held at Burlington House on March 11 and April 22. This is the last year of Sir Edward's presidency.

Lord Colville of Culross has intimated his intention of retiring from the post of "whip" to the Conservative Peers, which he has occupied for the last twenty years. The duties of Conservative whip will now be intrusted to Lords Skelmersdale and Hawarden.

Last week 3500 British objects, consisting of sculpture, pottery, woollens, and educational works and appliances, were delivered at the buildings of the International Exhibition of 1871, besides foreign objects from Bavaria, Belgium, and Saxony.

Last week the City officers condemned 2080 lb. of meat as unfit for human food. It consisted of 8 sheep, 26 pigs, 5 calves, 9 quarters of beef, and 8 joints of meat; 1813 lb. of it were diseased, and 237 lb. were from animals that had died from accident or disease. All of it was destroyed.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved that a deputation of the society wait upon the Vice-President of the Privy Council to suggest that, where practicable, the art of swimming be taught in all schools established under the recent Act.

The fifteenth anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Musical, and Equestrian Sick Fund Association was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Tom Taylor. Owing to affliction, Mrs. Stirling could not be present; but the toast of "The Ladies" was responded to by Miss Amy Sedgwick.

A meeting having for its aim the increase of the Irish Church Sustentation Fund was held on Wednesday afternoon—the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. Letters from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were read, expressing deep sympathy with the object in view and offering their assistance. It was decided that a committee should be formed.

The Hospital for Sick Children, which is situated in Great Ormond-street, celebrated its nineteenth anniversary festival, last Saturday evening, at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Derby occupying the chair. There was a hearty response to his Lordship's appeal, and the total amount subscribed in connection with the festival is about £2200.

In reply to a deputation which, on Monday, urged the importance of rating Government property, Mr. Goschen stated that the department over which he presided was prepared to accept the principle contended for. There was, however, considerable difficulty in giving it a practical shape; and the Government were prepared to hear suggestions as to the best means of ascertaining the annual value of such property.

The last new begging dodge is to sit up to a passenger and ask for relief on the ground of having just been discharged from the Smallpox Hospital. The trick succeeds; it is dangerous to have one's clothes contaminated by a person rubbing close, and refusing to be sent away penniless, and a hastily-thrown copper is the quickest talisman for dispatching an unpleasant supplicant.

A meeting of the Chemical Society was held on the 16th inst.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president, in the chair—when the following papers were read:—"On the production of wood-spirit," by E. T. Chapman; "On the effects of pressure on the absorption of gases by charcoal," by John Hunter; "On the solubility of the phosphates of bone-ash in water holding carbonic acid," by E. Warington.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was stated that the board had not agreed to pay any sum for Leicester-square, but they were promoting a bill for the purpose of purchasing it. The sum mentioned in the bill (£50,000) was simply placed there in order to enable the board to raise a sum for the purchase; but it is doubtful whether, if the cost were to amount to anything like that figure, the board would make the purchase at all.

On Tuesday the distribution of prizes to the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles took place at Guildhall. The report which Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor gave of the corps was highly satisfactory. After Mrs. Taylor had distributed the prizes, Mr. Monsell, M.P. (the Postmaster-General), addressed the corps, stating that it gave him great pleasure to come amongst them, and to testify by his presence his sense of the value of the work they were engaged in.

A donation of £1000 recently presented to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill, forms the third sum of a like amount for which that charity is indebted to "N. C. K." A benefaction of £1000 has been forwarded by "D. R." to the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Kent; under the initials of "F. S. E." a second contribution of £1000 has been bestowed on the Lock Hospital; and an anonymous donation of £100 has been forwarded to Dr. Hassall for the Chapel Building Fund of the National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

There was a decrease last week of 4133 in the pauperism of the metropolis, compared with the preceding week. The number of indoor paupers was 36,936, and of outdoor, 123,271: a total of 160,207, which is a decrease of 8886 compared with the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 7331 over 1869, and a decrease of 1873 compared with 1868. Of the outdoor paupers, 18,935 were men, 47,091 women, and 57,192 children under sixteen years of age. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1120, of whom 878 were men, 201 women, and 41 children.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place, on Monday, at the Institute Rooms, Adelphi-terrace—Mr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair—when the Rev. G. Henslow read a paper on "Phyllotaxis; or, the Arrangement of Leaves in Accordance with Mathematical Laws." The paper was illustrated with diagrams, specimens of present and antediluvian plants, and models. The Rev. C. A. Row, J. Reddie, A. V. Newton, Hubert Airy, and the chairman took part in the discussion; the latter observing that the position of leaves on the stems of plants followed distinct laws, and, as in the case of the bee-cell, there was a manifest indication of design throughout the whole of nature. He concluded by stating that a paper on "Biblical Pneumatology and Psychology" would be read at the next meeting, March 6.

At a meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, a long discussion took place on the expediency of adopting a resolution of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., providing for Bible reading and religious instruction in public elementary schools, excluding all denominational catechisms and formularies. Mr. Morley, M.P., seconded the motion. The Rev. W. Rogers moved an amendment protesting against the discussion of any abstract resolutions concerning the principles or subjects of instruction in such schools. This, however, was not seconded. Mr. Chatfield Clarke next brought forward an amendment objecting to Mr. Smith's motion as being opposed to the system of religious equality, and as leading ultimately to denominational teaching. This was seconded by the Rev. J. A. Picton, and, after some debate, was lost. The discussion, having continued until seven o'clock, was adjourned for a week.

The annual report of the Director of the National Gallery was printed on Wednesday morning. Five pictures were bought during last year—namely, a picture by David Teniers of "An Old Woman Peeling a Pear;" "St. Peter Martyr;" the portrait of a Dominican monk, by Giovanni Bellini, imported from Milan; "The Procession to Calvary," by Boccaccio Boccaccino, imported from Milan; "The Madonna and Infant Christ, the Youthful Baptist, and Angels," an unfinished picture, ascribed to Michel Angelo; an altar-piece, by Giambattista Cima da Conegliano, representing "The Incredulity of St. Thomas." The collections of the National Gallery at Trafalgar-square and at South Kensington have (assuming that all the visitors to the museum visit the picture gallery) been attended by 1,913,561 persons on the public days during the year 1870; 899,715 at Trafalgar-square, and 1,014,819 at South Kensington. The daily average attendance at Trafalgar-square, open to the public 180 days, was 1915; in 1869 the average was 1911.

The Bank of Ireland has voted £250 to the Dublin Mangan-House Fund for the Relief of Distress in France.

## NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Hencage Jesse, author of several esteemed books concerning English history, and of two published twenty years ago, more particularly relating to the historical, social, biographical, and literary antiquities of London, has re-cast the substance of these, with many valuable additions and improvements, in three volumes, entitled *London: its Celebrated Characters and Remarkable Places* (Bentley). This will be accepted with great pleasure by all who take an interest in the wealth of old memories, the cherished associations of life and character, of humour and adventure, of personal worth and fame, of wit and scholarship and poetry, which six or seven centuries have accumulated in the localities of this ancient city since it became the real centre of English national existence. The political history of London, including that of the Palace and Abbey of Westminster, the Tower, and the City municipality, may be dealt with by special historians, as in the work of Mr. Hepworth Dixon; but its social, domestic, and private history, with the delightful reminiscences of a variety of familiar allusions, in the popular literature of past ages; in novels, comedies, satires, and epigrams; in memoirs, letters, and diaries; and in the written lives of favourite persons, authors, artists, and men about town, requires such a wide survey as that which Mr. Hencage Jesse has taken. He has contrived, by great industry and skilful arrangement, to put into these volumes such a vast amount of truly entertaining knowledge upon those agreeable topics as was never before collected in one book. This may be confessed without disparagement to the works of Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Timbs, and Mr. Charles Knight, and that of Mr. Leigh Hunt, each of which has its own considerable merit. The plan chosen by Mr. Jesse is to conduct his reader, step by step, along the chief thoroughfares of London, turning aside into many bye-streets, squares, courts, and alleys, and pointing out the old houses, yet standing, or the sites of old houses demolished, where any remarkable people have lived or visited, or any memorable incidents have taken place. The precise number of the house is stated, where it can now be correctly ascertained; we learn, for instance, that the chambers No. 2A, in the Albany, were occupied, in 1814, by Lord Byron, who there composed his poem of "Lara"; and that Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, now Lord Lytton, afterwards resided in the same rooms. Piccadilly, the Parks, Mayfair, Grosvenor, Hanover, Portman, and Cavendish Squares, St. James's-street, and Pall-mall, are faithfully explored in search of anecdotes concerning distinguished men and women, of the aristocratic or fashionable classes, who have dwelt in those parts of town. St. James Palace and its Park supply a few recollections of Royalty, in the Stuart and earliest Hanoverian reigns; but old Westminster Palace, the Hall, and the Abbey, with King-street and Downing-street, and Whitehall to Charing-cross, possess more abundant stores of interest than any other region west of Temple Bar. Leicester-square, with the Haymarket near it on one side, with Covent-garden and Drury-lane on the other, is another centre of pleasant associations, theatrical, literary, artistic, convivial, and such as we like to remember. Prosperity to the Garrick Club, which still preserves these traditions in that faded quarter of London! The author next invites us to "take boat" at Whitehall Stairs—the Citizen or Waterman penny steamer will do as well—and to accompany his voyage down the Thames, looking out for the sites of the great noblemen's riverside mansions along the Strand; Protector Somerset's palace, and the Temple; Alsatian Whitefriars, that wicked haunt of lawless ruffians; Bridewell, the palace where Queen Katharine's appeal from her divorce was tried; Baynard's Castle, where Richard III. usurped the crown; Blackfriars and Bankside, where stood the two theatres for which Shakespeare wrote all his plays, their site not yet marked by a monumental stone; London Bridge, as it was in old times; the Tower, of which Mr. Dixon has told us enough; and other notable places down that way. Coming back with Mr. Jesse from Aldgate, we find much that is famous or curious in the neighbourhoods of Eastcheap, Leadenhall-street, Billingsgate, Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate, and Cornhill. The Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, Guildhall, and Cheapside afford many examples of civic and mercantile importance. The City churches are visited, and described; the unlearned reader may learn who were their patron saints, and what mean such odd names as St. Mary Axe, St. Catherine Cree, and St. Benet Fink. The Old Jewry, reminding us of the cruel persecution of the Jews under Edward I., is noticed; and the Finsbury, Moorfields, and Bunhill-fields district, outside London-wall, an open space of suburban rurality in Milton's time; Golden-lane, Grub-street, and old Bedlam. We are led through Smithfield, with its memories of the ancient festivals and tournaments, of Wat Tyler's insurrection, and the burnings of Protestant confessors, to Clerkenwell, the Gatehouse of St. John's Priory, where Cave employed Samuel Johnson; we enter the Charterhouse, to remember the cruel treatment of its monks by Henry VIII., and the gentle presence of Thackeray's Colonel Newcome among its pensioned brethren. The neighbourhood of St. Paul's-churchyard, Doctors'-commons, Paternoster-row, Aldersgate, Ludgate, Newgate, Christ's Hospital with its illustrious scholars, the Old Bailey with its notorious malefactors, are made by Mr. Jesse to reveal their stores of old recollections. Proceeding thence westward, first by the Holborn-hill route, calling at Ely-place and the old Inns, he takes us round by Red Lion-square and Great Ormond-street to Bloomsbury. We are afterwards brought back to the bottom of Fleet-street, and desired to find, in the side streets, in the inclosed courts, in the secluded Temple, and in the comfortable taverns of that street, dedicated to journalists and barristers, the footprints of many a clever Englishman, whose pen or tongue has won him a lasting renown. The Temple, of course, has a chapter to itself; so has Somerset House; so has Lambeth Palace; and the riverside places of note, both in Southwark or Lambeth and on the Middlesex shore, as far up as Vauxhall, and Ranelagh at Chelsea, are distinctly traced. We have followed Mr. Hencage Jesse in his extensive perambulation of town, and we leave him with hearty thanks for such expert and intelligent guidance; he is never tedious or tiresome in his long walk and talk.

It may or may not be true that the history of a country is written in its ballads; but it is pretty certain that to understand a people and their social organisation, there is nothing more instructive than the popular tale and the ordinary fable. Attention, therefore, should be given to *Tales of Old Japan*, by A. B. Mitford (Macmillan and Co.), a work of unusual interest and unexceptionable authority. The official position held by the author, as Second Secretary to the British Legation in Japan, gave him opportunities which do not fail to the lot of those tourists, traders, and naval officers who have generally superficial observations of English life. He succeeded to learn all they know about Japan, and the Japanese. He has done good service by correcting a few inaccuracies and by showing that many, if not most, of the tales which have hitherto been received as true representations of Japanese life, manners, and morals, are not much more trustworthy than we should be justified in considering

such a picture of ourselves and our practices, as a foreigner would be likely to draw from what he might see during a short sojourn at Portsmouth or Plymouth, or in a flying visit to the Haymarket in London. "But these Westerns have such prurient minds," was the remark made upon a certain occasion to the author by a Japanese gentleman; and, highly indignant as English readers may be at the imputation, it is said to be an advantage sometimes to see ourselves as others see us. Nor is the advantage ever greater than when we proceed to peruse such a work as that which is now under consideration. The Japanese are made to "tell their own tale," their translator only adding here and there a few words of heading as a tag to a chapter, where an explanation or amplification may seem necessary. There are two volumes, which are profusely adorned "with illustrations, drawn and cut on wood by Japanese artists." It is impossible to believe that these illustrations, which are particularly quaint and interesting, are not in some, if not most, instances the productions of a caricaturist. But it is worth while to notice that "they were cut on wood by a famous wood-engraver at Yedo, and are therefore genuine specimens of Japanese art." We are told that Messrs. Dalziel, on examining the wood-blocks, pointed out to the author "that the lines are cut with the grain of the wood, after the manner of Albert Dürer and some of the old German masters—a process which has been abandoned by modern European wood-engravers." To the tales are subjoined some sermons and some valuable appendices; and readers of the *Fortnightly* and the *Cornhill* will probably recognise, not without pleasure, two of the tales and the appendix relating to the form of suicide known as "Hara-kiri" or "Seppuku." The author, bearing in mind what social as well as political changes have lately been brought about by revolution in Japan, and what further transformation and oblivion may be speedily effected by the onward march of progress, foresees the extinction at no distant period of "the old Japanese, such as he was and had been for centuries when we found him eleven short years ago." With the view, therefore, of "preserving a record of a curious and fast-disappearing civilisation," he has undertaken "the translation of some of the most interesting national legends and histories, together with other specimens of literature bearing on the same subject." The lord, the retainer, the warrior, the priest, and the eta or pariah, are consequently brought upon the stage, and, preserving all their native characteristics with the sole exception of language, perform in their own persons before an English audience the instructive and interesting drama of Japanese "Society." It is true that a considerable portion of the work is devoted to fairy tales; but there is no need to tell English readers that such stories are by no means useless as specimens of national peculiarities.

The first volume only appears of Mr. Peter Bayne's *Life and Letters of Hugh Miller* (published by Strahan), which claims our regard for Hugh Miller's sake. He was a man not less remarkable for what he was in himself, than for the work that was done by him, in his contributions to literature and science. The Scottish journeyman stonemason of Cromarty, who made himself an intellectual power among the scholars, ecclesiastics, and politicians of Edinburgh, winning high distinction as a public journalist and controversialist, as a naturalist and geologist, and as an accomplished original writer, is a noble example of self-culture. He has, indeed, given us, in his autobiography called "My Schools and Schoolmasters," an interesting but imperfect account of the influences that surrounded his youth; but there was much left to be told well worth the telling, which Mr. Bayne relates in an agreeable manner, with good taste and judgment. The genuine manliness of Hugh Miller, his strength of mind, as of body, delighting in laborious exercises, with an ardent striving towards perfection; his moral integrity and dignity; his fidelity to the main purposes of a consistent and worthy life; the frank confidence of his friendships, and his lively impressions of nature and humanity, are displayed in this volume. It contains also a sufficient account, drawn from private letters, of the formation of his religious sentiments and opinions, which led him afterwards to become the ablest champion of the Scottish Free Kirk. His literary fame, as one of the best prose authors of his age, will probably survive the importance of his speculations, both on physical and polemical subjects. The first essays and poems that he published, about the year 1828, were received, with discriminating favour and cordial sympathy, by Mr. Carruthers, then and still editor of the *Inverness Courier*, whose approbation, being ever judicious, was an encouraging circumstance for the young writer. It was certainly justified by Hugh Miller's later performances; but the second volume of this biography, which should bring him into the literary world of Edinburgh, is yet to come. The first volume leaves him still at Cromarty, in September, 1834, and thirty-two years of age. Some of its most entertaining passages are the picturesque descriptions of local scenery, on the shores of the Moray Firth, and in Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire, and the anecdotes of social life and manners in that remote part of the country forty or fifty years ago. Such is the romantic adventure of Hugh Miller's childhood in the beautiful Doooco Cave, which he described in writing, four different times, from various points of view corresponding with the changed habits of his own mind, as the observation of the natural philosopher prevailed over the romantic visions of his young imagination. His experience of the rough living and rude companionship he found in the "bethy" of hired labourers on a great Highland farm is another passage that invites our attention. Between hewing in the stone-quarries, and the building of stone walls, with the climbing of cliffs and swimming or boating in the sea, the future editor of the *Edinburgh Witness* had a very hardy training, and was all the better for it as a man.

Among the books received from different publishers are some which must be acknowledged with brevity. *At Home in Paris*, by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold (two volumes, W. H. Allen and Co.), consists of "Paris in Peace," and "Paris in War." The first part, which is a very lively and entertaining series of sketches, descriptive of social and domestic life, has been printed before; it will no doubt be popular in a new edition. The second part is made up of commentaries on the political aspects of Paris during the first two or three months of the war, till the siege of that city began in earnest; with the addition of some chapters expressing the author's views of the present crisis in France and in Europe. A *Familiar History of the British Army*, by Mr. J. H. Stoeckeler, (E. Stanford), is a compilation which should be attractive to many readers at this moment. It contains an account of all the important actions and services performed by our military forces since the reign of Charles II., when the regular standing army was created, and of the changes made in its equipment, organization, discipline, and official administration, with the progress of the volunteer movement. *England Rendered Impregnable*, by H. A. L., "The Old Shuckerry" (Rivingtons), is a highly instructive treatise on the best method of re-organising and combining our army, militia, and volunteers for the defence of Great Britain and Ireland. The author, Major Leveson, is well known as a soldier, traveller, sportsman, and the able writer of many interesting books. He

advocates a thorough reform of the War Office and the institution of a permanent Military Council; he proposes the formation of twelve local divisions, under separate commands, each including five brigades of infantry, the militia and volunteer regiments being attached to the regular troops; he discusses the improvement of cavalry, artillery, fortifications, and coast defences; the details of armament and equipment, camps of instruction, field exercises, and other such matters. His views will probably be deemed worthy of some attention.

The following have also been sent to us for notice:—"The Life and Times of Henry, Lord Brougham, Written by Himself, in Three Volumes." Vol. I. (W. Blackwood and Sons). "Selections from Private Journals of Tours in France, in 1815 and 1818." By the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston (R. Bentley). "English Premiers, from Sir Robert Walpole to Sir Robert Peel." By J. C. Earle, B.A. In two volumes (Chapman and Hall). A new edition, in eight volumes, inclosed in a neat box or case, of Miss Sewell's "Tales and Stories" (Longmans). "Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life" (Herace Cox), a book of practical instructions, by W. B. Lord and T. Baines. "The Companions of St. Paul," by Dean Howson (Strahan). "Truth and Trust: Lessons of the War," being four sermons by the late Dean Alford (Hodder and Stoughton). "Half Hours in the Temple Church," by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan (Strahan). "The Interior of the Earth," by H. P. Malt (Hodder and Stoughton). New edition of Mr. Disraeli's novels:—"Sybil," "Tancred," and "Venetia," each in one volume (Longmans). New edition of Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," with a new preface (Edmonston and Douglas). "King by the Grace of God," an historical romance, by Julius Rodenburg, three volumes (Bentley). "Gone Like a Shadow," by the author of "Recommended to Mercy," three volumes (Tinsley). "Diamonds and Gold," a guide-book to the South African Ophir (J. B. Day). "The Wanderings of Alecto," and other Poems. By Matthew of Cawer (Williams and Norgate). "David Eiginbred," by George Macdonald; a new edition (Harrap and Blackett). "Robert Bell's English Poets: John Oliphant" (C. Griffin and Co.).

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Master M'Grath has proved a disastrous dog for the prophets, as last year, when all with one voice foretold his success in the Waterloo Cup, he could make no fight with Lady Lyons; and, now that he has succeeded in carrying off the coursing Derby for the third time, his claims were generally ignored. It is now openly stated that the wonderful black was poisoned last year, which really seems quite possible, and about the only way to account for his miserable exhibition. He is just five years old, and his killing powers are as great as ever, though he has naturally lost a little of his speed. There can be no doubt that he was greatly favoured by weak hares all through the stake, and did not have one really severe course. He was nearly put out by Wharfinger in the first round, and perhaps his best performance was against Black Knight in the fourth ticks, when he showed an immense amount of fire and dash, and never gave his dangerous opponent a chance. However, lucky or not, he is the most extraordinary greyhound ever slipped, and throughout his long career he has never suffered defeat, except from Lady Lucas. Pretender proved a most worthy champion for England. In his first course he was a little uneasy, and rushed wildly at his game; but after this he settled down, and displayed extraordinary working powers, coupled with fine speed, while, but for immense pluck and stamina, he must have been beaten in the third ticks by Bessie Bell, as he had a heavy fall, which would have stopped nine greyhounds out of ten. The forward position obtained by Doder's Daughter was a great surprise, as she was a complete outsider, as much as 200 to 1 being laid against her. She, however, displayed unusual cleverness; but Pretender was too fast for her, and beat her pointless in the fourth ticks. Black Knight also ran most creditably, and from the way in which Master M'Grath led and beat him, it is evident that there was a great deal more merit than luck in the third victory of Lord Lurgan's grand old dog.

There was nothing very remarkable in the running for the purse. Bendimere, in spite of his desperate courses with Bed of Stone, got through three courses; but was defeated by Favorita in a short and unsatisfactory trial, and the latter succumbed to Latest News in the final course. Bed of Stone was more fortunate than Bendimere, as she carried off the plate in grand style, never giving any of her opponents the smallest chance, and once more showing herself to be an extraordinarily good greyhound. There seems, however, a fatality against her in the Waterloo Cup, as her only defeats have been sustained in the first round of that contest. Countryman also ran well, being put out most unluckily by Duke of York, who was slipped with a lead of three lengths, and killed a weak hare before his opponent could make up the lost ground. Mr. Warwick's decisions hardly gave as much satisfaction as usual; but James Wilkinson, with two or three exceptions, slipped uncommonly well.

Tattersalls was unusually full on Monday last, when most of the principal owners and trainers were present at the sale of Count Lagrange's two-year-olds, which, forty-three in number, arrived in safety from Dangu last week. The youngsters looked healthy and well, but were so backward that few of them are likely to be seen in public this season, and, but for an alteration at the last moment, by which all were sold under Lord Exeter's conditions, poor prices would have been realised. As it was, the forty-two sold made a grand total of £685 gs., or an average of 214 gs., which was generally thought to be a little beyond their value. Etoile du Soir, a half-sister to Auguste, by Gladiateur from Etoile du Noir, was the prima donna of the sale, and went to Mr. Moffatt for 820 gs. The same gentleman purchased several other lots, and among them Mobile, own sister to Général, for 570 gs.; and Girafe, own sister to Boulogne, for 330 gs. Mandane, own sister to Gladiateur, was by no means a promising filly, and dear to Mr. Rupar at 520 gs.; and, but for her high breeding, Reine, by Menique from the famous Fille de l'Air, would not have made 420 gs.

Mr. Cardwell made an official visit to Woolwich on Tuesday, to carry out the transfer, then formally made, of the land and buildings in the dockyard from the Admiralty to the War Department. Mr. Cardwell also inspected the gun factories.

Two lectures were delivered, last week, to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, by Mr. Carruthers, son, of Inverness, on the modern taste and admiration for mountain scenery. They were listened to by a large audience with great interest. The subject was treated with reference especially to the works of poetry, the romances, and productions of the fine arts, which have been most characteristic of different ages. Much was said of the Scottish Highlands and of the influence of Sir Walter Scott's poems and tales. Mr. Carruthers, from his personal recollection, could bear testimony to their effect on the popular mind.

## MR. TOOLE

## AS SERJEANT BUZFUZ.

The progress made by Mr. J. L. Toole during the last few years is extraordinary, and his present position at the Gaiety unprecedented. He is now the governing spirit at that elegant theatre, and reigns supreme both mornings and evenings. The morning performances are distinguished by a variety of entertainments that assimilate them to those given at Exeter and St. James's Halls, in which, especially on Saturdays, Mr. Toole is the distinguishing feature. Here he seeks to assume the mantle dropped by Mr. Charles Dickens, and appears before the bar of public opinion as the famous Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz in the celebrated cause of "Bardell v. Pickwick," of which Mr. John Hollingshead has prepared a version, adapting it for Mr. Toole's delivery. The character has now many representatives, male and female. This week, for instance, we have had to notice Miss Sedgwick's powerful delineation. Mr. Toole aims at more subtlety, and has so much facial expression that he seems to impart to it new humour, which affects the audience in a peculiar manner. What this is precisely must be witnessed, for it baffles description. Altogether, this is one of the best of Mr. Toole's impersonations, and will add greatly to his reputation. Our Illustration will give the reader a fair notion of his appearance in this character.

THE RELIEF FUND  
FOR THE FRENCH.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee of the fund for relieving the distress in Paris and the surrounding districts was held on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor presided, and reported that the fund now amounted to £100,985, of which £54,760 had been already disbursed. There were other liabilities to the extent of £33,477, leaving £21,000 now at the disposal of the committee.

He read letters from Colonel Stuart-Wortley and Mr. George Moore, dated Paris, Feb. 19, in which they stated that they had formed an influential committee to succeed them in their operations when they left the city. This consisted of the Archbishop of Paris, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, Mr. Richard Wallace, the Hon. Alan Herbert M'Andre, and



MR. TOOLE AS SERJEANT BUZFUZ, AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Mr. Marshall. The distribution of food was now going on extremely well, and large numbers of families had been saved from starvation. They were also about to organise committees in the districts on the model of that at Versailles.

He (the Lord Mayor) had also received the following telegram from the Mayors of Paris:—"The Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris, in the name of their fellow-citizens, express to the Lord Mayor, and request him to transmit to the people of London, their cordial gratitude for the proofs given of fraternal sympathy by the people of England to the people of France. They are happy to see in this exchange of sentiments a gage of union which is for the interest of the two peoples and necessary for the development of liberty in Europe."

Since the last meeting £10,000 worth of fuel had been sent to Paris in charge of Mr. McCulloch, an agent of the Board of Admiralty, whose service had been placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. Baxter, M.P. This had been sent to the capital via Dunkirk and Calais. Mr. Knowles remarked amid cheers, that in little more than ten days £60,000 worth of provisions had been sent into Paris, giving an average daily number of rations of 3,500,000. By this, he believed, they had actually saved Paris from starvation. He added that Count Bismarck had, at the request of the committee, decided to give precedence to all trains carrying coals and fuel into the capital. The Lord Mayor gave a distinct and explicit denial to certain statements that have lately appeared with regard to the purchase of food by the committee.

On the motion of Archbishop Manning, a grant of £5000 was made to the French Peasant-Farmers' Seed Corn Fund, for the purchase of corn.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. J. S. Morgan stated that the Americans are evincing a most generous feeling towards the suffering people of France. The New York committee had that day sent forward an additional remittance of £10,000, with the request that the following gentlemen should act as a committee here, for the distribution of the fund in the manner most calculated to carry out the wishes of the donors, keeping specially in view the relief of distress in the agricultural districts of France:—Mr. Benjamin Moran, the American Chargé-d'Affaires;



EXPLOSION OF A CARTRIDGE FACTORY AT DUNKIRK.

Messrs. Hugh McCulloch, Russel Sturges, and J. S. Morgan.

The Lord Mayor said that Mr. Edward Levy had handed him a cheque for £149 towards the fund and £280 worth of postage-stamps, received at the *Daily Telegraph* office; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild £167, including £100 from Baron Adolf Rothschild; £10 from Mr. Laurence Levy; and £57 from the *Pilot* newspaper, Boston. M. Givry, a member of the committee, had also paid in £205 13s. 6d., being the eleventh donation collected by him among working men.

The commercial travellers' simultaneous collection in aid of the Relief Fund, made on the 9th inst., amounts to £350.

#### MR. T. W. ROBERTSON.

We this week give a portrait of the late celebrated dramatist, of whom we have presented our readers with a brief memoir and a list of his best-known works. On Thursday fortnight he was buried at Abney Park Cemetery, and his funeral was attended by a large number of his friends and admirers. One signal mark of respect paid to his memory deserves to be recorded. Mrs. Bancroft (Miss Marie Wilton) closed her theatre (the Prince of Wales's) on the occasion, showing thus her feeling and gratitude for the benefit conferred on her management by the production of his pieces. Mr. Robertson, previous to acquiring his reputation in London, had matriculated as an actor in the provinces, and thus gained that knowledge of the stage which he afterwards turned to such good account. During such early portion of his career he wrote several little dramas, which were performed at divers country houses, and, though soon forgotten, were not without merit. Before starting as a playwright in the metropolis he had composed a novel, full of promise, but for which he could not obtain a publisher. For the last eleven years he has maintained a prominent position as a dramatic author, and merits attention as having furnished for his trionic talent a number of natural characters, and much elegant dialogue frequently marked with many felicities of diction. Several of his works were original, others were indebted to foreign sources for their plot and structure. No

doubt, however, he mended whatever he adopted, and gave it to the public in an improved and refined condition, to such an extent making it his own. The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. S. Walker, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.



THE LATE MR. T. W. ROBERTSON, THE DRAMATIST.

#### EXPLOSION OF A CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

The disaster which happened at Dunkirk, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., by the explosion of gunpowder in a temporary factory of cartridges for the use of the French troops during

the war, is the subject of an Engraving, from a sketch by a French artist resident in that town. The building in which this dangerous manufacture had been established was the Casino, the hall for promenades, concerts, and entertainments, which in ordinary times and in the season of sea-bathing has usually been frequented by all visitors to Dunkirk; and we are assured that not a few English families have chosen their summer holiday retreat in this quiet place. The cause of the explosion is not known, but its effects were terrific. About two hundred persons, women or girls, were at work in the building; and it is stated that not more than sixty of them escaped without some kind of injury, either from the flames or the falling ruins. Thirty dead bodies were recovered, and were buried with a public funeral. As many more are reckoned among the dead. It is mentioned that several of our own countrymen were among the most active in their exertions to save the living victims of this deplorable accident, rendering all the aid they could to the men who laboured in removing the masses of rubbish, still burning, to get out those who lay beneath.

#### PUBLIC READINGS AT EXETER HALL.

The week has given two examples of public readings at Exeter Hall which command notice from the dignity of the readers and the merit of the selections. Miss Amy Sedgwick, on Monday, presented us with a programme in favour of the suffering French, previously rehearsed before her Majesty at Osborne, and commanded a large audience of fashionable and intellectual admirers, which we could have wished had been larger. The Lord Mayor presided, and made a speech above the average. Mr. G. W. Martin conducted a choir of 700 voices, assisted by Mr. J. G. Boardman as organist. Miss Martin opened the entertainment with a French war-song, recently published for the benefit of the sufferers. Miss Sedgwick then appeared, and gave very beautifully the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," which was followed by another between the heroine and the nurse on the death of Tybalt. We had then a hymn of peace, composed by G. W. Martin, and sung by the choir. The selections from "The

Hunchback" that succeeded comprised the episode of Helen and Modus, and were elegantly interpreted. Miss Sedgwick's delivery of "The May Queen" and Pope's "Dying Christian" was powerful in execution and full of fine sentiment, set off with all the graces of elocutionary art. The energy displayed



REVICTUALLING OF PARIS: FIRST ARRIVAL OF FISH AT THE HALLES.

in Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" was marvellous; the flash and the thunder of the conflict were seen and heard in the gleam of the eye and the volume of sound. Thus grandly ended the first part, when "Rule, Britannia" was sung by the choir and encored. The quarrel scenes between Sir Peter Teazle and his lady were humorously sustained and deservedly applauded. An address written by Miss Emma Schiff was admirably delivered. It was followed by the choir singing the "Marseillaise." The readings concluded with Serjeant Buzfuz's famous speech, which was illustrated with appropriate costume, wig and gown, and provoked infinite laughter. The whole was an unquestionable success.

On Tuesday Mr. J. M. Bellew gave in the same hall one reading of miscellaneous pieces, with all that force of practised elocution which has placed him at the head of professional lecturers. Shakespeare, Thackeray, Whittier, Scott, Aytoun, Tennyson, Cowper, Hamilton Aide, and Dickens were the authors patronised by him on this occasion. Mr. J. Coward presided at the organ. Ten pieces altogether were read—"The Burial March of Dundee," "The Northern Farmer," "Lochinvar," "Maud Müller," "Cox's Diary," the closet scene in "Hamlet," "John Gilpin," "Buncombe," "Lost and Found," and "Mrs. Camp and Mrs. Harris." Those who know the consummate art and skill with which Mr. Bellew conducts his delivery, the emphasis, the subtlety, and refinement of his interpretations, and the general grace of his whole delivery, will need no further description of the entertainment than these few words suggest. Those who have not yet witnessed his performances cannot do better than take the earliest opportunity of doing so. They will not only be amused, but instructed.

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